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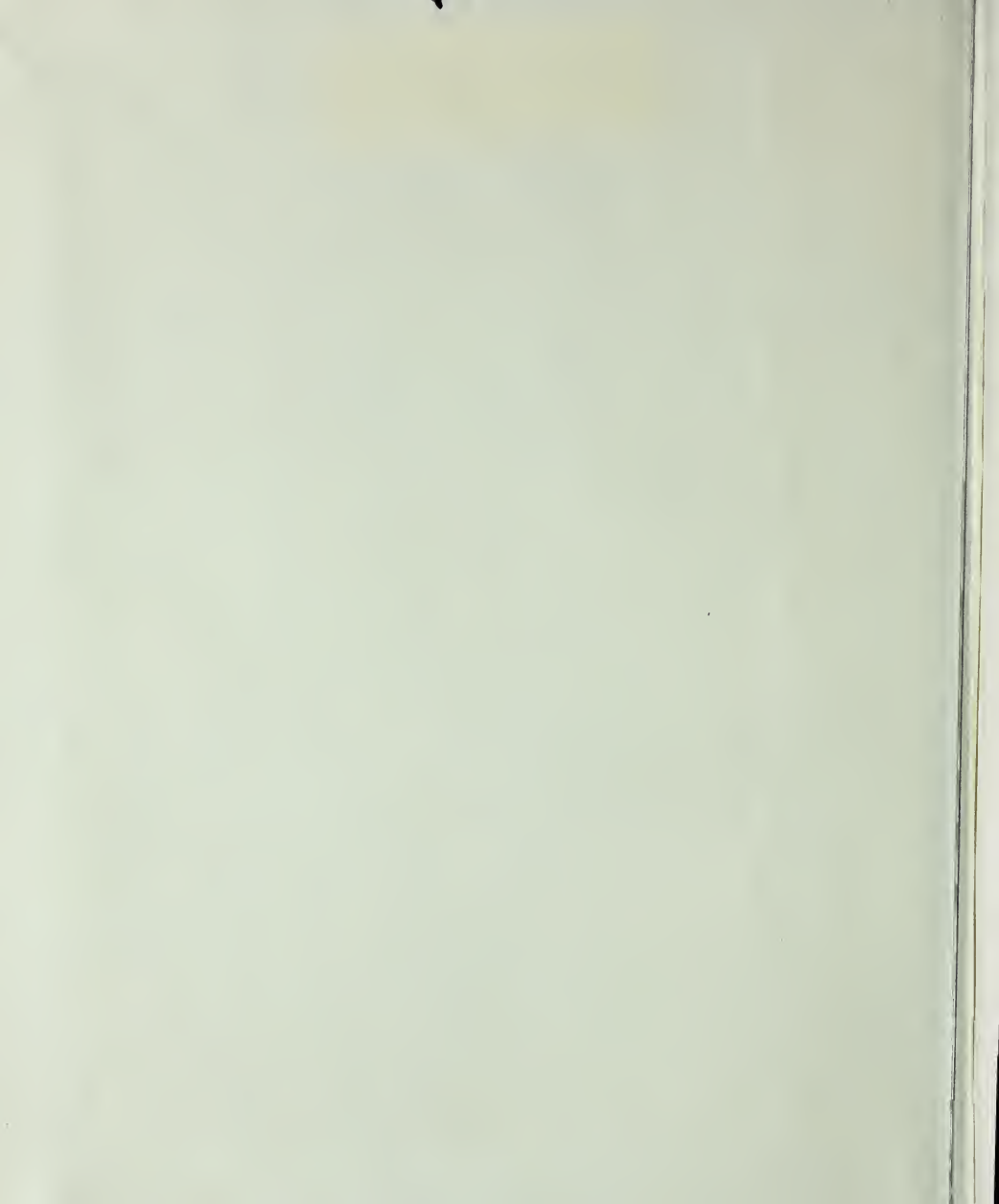
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ADDRESS,

DELIVERED TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BATH,

ON THE

EVENING OF JANUARY 23, 1854,

BEING THE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUTHOR'S FIRST PREACH-  
ING IN THE TOWN.

BY

REV. DAVID SUTHERLAND.

---

WITH AN HISTORICAL APPENDIX,

BY

REV. THOMAS BOUTELLE.

---

BOSTON:

PRESS OF GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, 3 CORNHILL.

1855.



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Entered 1854



F Sutherland, David, 1777-1855.

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Address delivered to the inhabitants of Bath, on the evening of January 23, 1854, being the fiftieth anniversary of the author's first preaching in the town. By Rev. David Sutherland. With an historical appendix, by Rev. Thomas Boutelle. Boston, Press of G. C. Rand & Avery, 1855.

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## ADDRESS.

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BEFORE reading the manuscript before me, I will take the liberty of giving a brief narrative of my early life, previous to my coming to this country. You all know that I am a native of Scotland, but you do not know how nearly I came of being a native of America. Yet so it was. My parents soon after marriage, concluded to emigrate to this country, and formed a part of a company who chartered a ship for that purpose. All got on board with their goods and set sail. The vessel was wrecked on one of the Shetland Islands. Life was saved, but every thing else was lost. The passengers claimed indemnity, which the owners resisted. A suit at law was commenced, which obliged the passengers to go to Edinburgh, to await its issue. There my parents remained, and there I was born, and there I received a common school education. At the age of fourteen, I was entered as an apprentice in a printing office. At the age of sixteen, I became the subject of



deep religious feeling, and immediately came into the church. For years I regularly met with young men, similarly minded, once a week, for mutual edification, which contributed much to our growth in knowledge and ability to express ourselves on religious subjects. When about nineteen, the Sabbath School system started into existence, and I engaged with great zeal as an instructor. Whilst instructing children, the idea occurred of studying for the ministry. I immediately commenced preparatory studies, with a firm reliance on the providence of God for carrying me through, nor was I disappointed. Most opportunely I obtained admission into the theological seminary, established for the purpose of raising pastors for the Congregational churches in Scotland, which were then coming into existence. It was wholly a gratuitous institution, at the expense of the famous Robert Haldane; at first under the tuition of Greville Ewing, one of the best scholars of the age, and afterwards aided by that distinguished theological divine, Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. The class to which I belonged finished their studies the last week of the past century; and we commenced our ministerial life the first Sabbath of the present century. Two years afterwards I received an invitation from a Scottish farmer who had settled in Barnet, Vt., to cross the Atlantic and make his house my home, and preach in the neighborhood. I came; and thus I was brought into this country.



And now, my friends, I proceed to read the manuscript before me, which I have entitled

## REMINISCENCES OF THE TOWN OF BATH.

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It having been repeatedly suggested to me that I should commit to writing some of my early recollections of persons and events connected with the town, I have concluded this 18th day of July, 1853, to make a beginning, without any particular plan, or any design of publication; but only as a sort of memorandum to my children and grandchildren, when I shall have passed away, like almost the whole generation of whom I may have occasion to write.

The first Sabbath I ever spent in this town, was in January, 1804, at the invitation of Mr. Roger Sargent, who was the most prominent member of the church, and one of the principal inhabitants of the town. The services were in the house of Ezra Child, who lived in the house now occupied by Baxter Deming. The third service was in the house of Mr. Sargent, the same now owned and occupied by John Bedel, Esq., though this building (by the elegant taste of its late owner, Hon. James H. Johnson) may be well compared to the Irishman's pistol, which, he said, had a new lock, a new stock and a new barrel. By invitation, I preached several Sabbaths for upwards of a year. Towards



the spring of the year following, the church, then consisting of thirty members, voted a call to me to the pastoral office, and according to the laws and usages of those days, had an article inserted in the town warning, to invite me to become town minister. The vote was marvellously unanimous, five only voting in the negative, although some I suppose, declined voting. Two of the five, Samuel Minot and Jonathan Barron, afterwards became my warm friends. And I may add, towards the close of life, Ezra Child himself, who was the chief opposer. The salary voted by the town was \$400, to be assessed in the tax bills of the successive years, and to be collected by the collectors of taxes. At a future period, it was raised to \$500, and indeed, in a wonderful fit of good nature, a year or two before the dissolution of the contract, to \$600\*. But from a deeply fixed principle of mine, that everything connected with religion should be entirely voluntary, I uniformly charged the collectors to take nothing, on my account, from such as were unwilling or unable to pay the sums annexed to their names. The names of such citizens as signified that their preferences were for other denominations, were, of course, omitted in the tax bills. In consequence of taking *any thing*, or *nothing* of those whose names were inserted in the tax bills, I received no more than about three fourths of the stipulated salary; and in some in-

\*See Appendix.







stances I actually refunded to such as I heard, paid grudgingly. And were it not for handsome presents I occasionally received, and some property by my most beloved wife, I must have been reduced to absolute poverty. But now that I am very aged, having entered my seventy-seventh year, to my Lord and Master, when he may ask me, "Lacked ye anything?" I can truly answer, "Nothing."

I removed from Barnet where I had spent nearly two years, to this town in May, 1805; but the only habitation I could obtain, was a chamber in the house of Isaac Noyes, now occupied by Dr. John French. For nearly two years, that sole chamber was kitchen, bed-room, parlor, study, nursery, and audience-room.

The charters of the townships of New Hampshire, it seems, reserved a ministerial right of land, to become the absolute property of the first settled minister; which right, would have belonged to me, were it not that the first charter, for reasons I never knew, was vacated and a second granted, which omitted that benevolent provision. A grantee of the first charter instituted a suit against a poor man of the name of Bryant, who lived on what is called Gardner's mountain, to test the validity of the first charter. Bryant gained the case, but the cost of litigation, stripped him of his little all; and he was turned on the wide world penniless, with a young family. Yet the temporary loss proved a real gain. He removed to Irasburgh, in

and found that the following were the most  
 common causes of the disease: (1) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the soil; (2) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the water; (3) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the air; (4) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the food; (5) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the clothing; (6) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the house; (7) the  
 presence of the bacteria in the body.

The first of these causes is the most common,  
 and is the one which is most easily avoided.  
 It is the presence of the bacteria in the soil,  
 and is the one which is most easily avoided.  
 It is the presence of the bacteria in the soil,  
 and is the one which is most easily avoided.  
 It is the presence of the bacteria in the soil,  
 and is the one which is most easily avoided.

The second of these causes is the presence of  
 the bacteria in the water. This is also a  
 common cause of the disease, and is the one  
 which is most easily avoided. It is the  
 presence of the bacteria in the water, and is  
 the one which is most easily avoided. It is  
 the presence of the bacteria in the water, and  
 is the one which is most easily avoided.

The third of these causes is the presence of  
 the bacteria in the air. This is also a  
 common cause of the disease, and is the one  
 which is most easily avoided. It is the  
 presence of the bacteria in the air, and is  
 the one which is most easily avoided. It is  
 the presence of the bacteria in the air, and  
 is the one which is most easily avoided.

The fourth of these causes is the presence of  
 the bacteria in the food. This is also a  
 common cause of the disease, and is the one  
 which is most easily avoided. It is the  
 presence of the bacteria in the food, and is  
 the one which is most easily avoided.

Vermont, where he and his sons rank, if not among the most wealthy, yet among the most respectable farmers in the north of Vermont. Had they remained stationary, on the bleak summit of Gardner's mountain, they would have been poor enough. Indeed, it is a curious fact, that I can reckon up nine places on and around that luckless mountain, where so many families lived, where there is not now a vestige of a human habitation.

In the fall of 1803, the frame of the old meeting house\* was raised, covered and glazed. I preached the first sermon in it, in June following. There had been a small shanty-like building, a kind of apology for a meeting-house, formerly erected in what is now the burying ground, near the old church; but luckily it was burnt by accident. Mr. Hurd of Boston, gave three acres, as a site for a place of worship, — and the town voted \$200 for the privilege of holding town meetings in it. A plan of the building, including all the seats, was drawn, and the seats appraised, so as with the town money to amount to \$3,000. The seats were all taken at the appraised prices — not one left. The money was raised, and Mr. Sargent built the house for that sum.

In the month of May, 1805, I commenced my labors in that void house, without a gallery, without a pulpit, without a seat. My pulpit was a work-

\*See Appendix.



bench, and the people sat, as they could, on the lumber that was scattered all over the floor.

In the month of October, the meeting-house was finished — but not painted. On the 24th of that month, my installation took place. Noah Worcester of Thornton, preached the sermon. Messrs. Worcester of Peacham, Lambert of Newbury, Kellogg of Bradford, and Dana of Oxford officiated. My connection with the town, lasted thirty years, and was dissolved by a vote of the town. My connection with the church continued eight years longer, and was dissolved at my request; notwithstanding, I have preached almost every Sabbath since, either on the west of the mountain, or in vacancies.

The inhabitants of the village, at the time of my settlement consisted of eleven families on the east side of the river, and one family on the west side.

The most prominent family in the village was that of Moses P. Payson, Esq.\* He was a native of Rowley, Mass. — a graduate of Dartmouth College — had studied law with Mr. Sprague of Haverhill. He was the first preceptor of Haverhill Academy. It was there that he became acquainted with his future wife, Hannah Perley, step-daughter of Col. Hutchins, (brother of "Squire Hutchins" of this town) who had recently removed from Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Payson first opened a law

\*See Appendix.





office in Maine; but after a short stay removed to this town. He had built the house in which John L. Carlton, Esq. now lives. Mrs. Payson was a lady of great personal beauty, symmetrical in form, majestic and commanding in appearance, dignified in manners, and a perfect house-wife, frequently doing her kitchen work without the assistance of a maid. Whilst very economical, she was remarkably liberal. Mr. Payson himself was a perfect model of a gentleman, — easy, graceful and polished in the most perfect degree. And yet there was something in his air that inspired awe, and imposed a certain degree of restraint in his presence. He was the best retailer of anecdote I ever knew, and the most perfect presiding officer of a deliberative assembly. At my first acquaintance with this estimable family, they were the parents of an only child; and, bating a religious character, one of the happiest I ever knew. From the first they were most constant attendants on public worship, except when detained by sickness, which happened with great frequency. And what was rather singular, though not a professor of religion, he maintained family worship; and was so hospitable to ministers, that his house was frequently called “the minister’s tavern.”

Mrs. Payson came into the church in middle life; and few females ever adorned the Christian profession more than she. He came into the church

The first thing I saw when I got up in the morning was  
 the sun shining brightly on the water. I was  
 sitting on the bank, looking out at the sea. The  
 water was so blue, and the sky was so clear. I  
 felt like I was in a dream. I had never seen  
 anything like this before. I had heard that the  
 water was beautiful, but I didn't know it was  
 this good. I had heard that the sky was clear, but  
 I didn't know it was this blue. I had heard  
 that the sun was bright, but I didn't know it  
 was this warm. I had heard that the air was  
 fresh, but I didn't know it was this sweet. I  
 had heard that the water was deep, but I didn't  
 know it was this shallow. I had heard that the  
 beach was long, but I didn't know it was this  
 wide. I had heard that the sand was soft, but I  
 didn't know it was this golden. I had heard  
 that the waves were gentle, but I didn't know  
 they were this strong. I had heard that the  
 rocks were smooth, but I didn't know they were  
 this jagged. I had heard that the shells were  
 pretty, but I didn't know they were this  
 colorful. I had heard that the fish were big, but  
 I didn't know they were this small. I had  
 heard that the birds were loud, but I didn't  
 know they were this quiet. I had heard that  
 the people were nice, but I didn't know they  
 were this kind. I had heard that the place was  
 special, but I didn't know it was this perfect.



at the close of life. His sick-bed repentance had every appearance of evangelical sincerity.

The Payson family was a very afflicted family. On an average, my impression is, that Mrs. P. had a fever about once a year, and the children were often sick. In the household, as the Apostle says, "there were deaths oft." Deborah Payson, the sister, an elderly maiden lady, died suddenly whilst on a visit. Mary, the eldest daughter, died of consumption, when about twelve years of age. I published a brief memoir of the child, which was circulated as a tract. These two deaths occurred in the old house, before the great brick house was built. Till the erection of that house, Mr. Payson was considered a remarkably prudent and economical man; but every body wondered at his extravagance in erecting that splendid monument of folly. Even his wife was never reconciled to it. His former residence was sufficiently capacious and suitable for any family; and to expend thirteen thousand dollars in building a house, as it turned out, not to live in, but to die in, seemed to all but himself, consummate folly. In the great house there was an apartment which he called the "nursery," an odd name, as there was no probability of its being used for that purpose. In the event it became the sick and dying room. I have an idea that there is not another room in New Hampshire, that witnessed so much sickness, sorrow, agony even, and death, as that luckless room. In another apart-



ment of the house, his eldest grandchild sickened and died. But in the nursery, so called, Mr. Payson sickened and died — his youngest daughter sickened and died — Mrs. Payson sickened and died — the eldest daughter, wife of Jonathan Smith, Esq., sickened and died, — and then her husband sickened and died, all in a few years. And they were all cases of extreme protracted illness, before death closed the scene. I was much conversant with all these sufferers, and firmly believe that each of them became meet to be a partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light. Indeed, Mr. Smith's little daughter, a child about six years of age, gave such evidence of conversion as convinced her father of the truth of the doctrine of regeneration, and set him in real earnest to seek that blessing which I verily believe he obtained.

James I. Swan, Esq., though not so early a resident in this town as Mr. Payson, yet for many years was his only contemporary lawyer. The acquaintance of these two gentlemen commenced when Mr. Payson was preceptor of Haverhill Academy. Young Swan was then his pupil, and perceiving the superiority of his genius, he encouraged him to pursue his studies. And he did continue classical studies, till fully prepared to enter a law office. Like Payson, he acquired his law education under the direction of Mr. Sprague, whose accomplished daughter he married. Mr. Sprague's estimate of his two pupils, was that whilst Payson had



more learning and acquired talent, Swan had more brilliancy of imagination and force of native energy.

Mr. Swan was a man of large stature — bold and noble bearing. As a lawyer he stood high among his contemporaries at the bar, and was a good citizen. The total abstinence principle had not made much progress in his day, and being fond of gay company, himself the gayest, his sun set behind a cloud, when but little in advance of the mid-day of life. As a token of respect for my friends, Payson and Swan, I will record a remark Mr. Swan made to me shortly before his death. "Mr. Payson and myself," said he, "have always lived amicably, and though almost always on opposite sides in lawsuits, never did an unkind word pass between us:—this" added he, "is one chief comfort of my life." I was present once, when a man was tried before a Justice of the Peace, for threatening violence to a woman. The accused man was Cyrus Foster, who lived on land which he owned, lying on the rising ground east of the farm of the widow Chandler. His habits were nearly savage. The miserable hut in which he lived, was little better than a hog-pen. His barn was so open, that his cattle helped themselves from the hay-mow, or lay on it, as the case might happen. This same Foster was literally a misanthrope; his hand was against every man, and every man's against him. The wife of Jacob Longfellow, his own cousin, was an object





of his most bitter hatred. Longfellow lived where Benjamin Gale now lives. Mrs. Longfellow having occasion to go to the Rowel place, instead of going round by the highway, very innocently crossed Foster's land, by which she would save about two miles travel. The ferocious man saw her, and seizing a club, gave chase, threatening at the top of his harsh voice, to be the death of her. The frightened woman had just leaped the fence into the highway, when he got to the edge of his own premises. The victim having escaped, he wreaked his vengeance on an old stump, which he shivered to pieces. A warrant was served on Cyrus, and he was brought before 'Squire Hutchins. Payson was the prosecuting attorney, who set forth the atrocity of the case in glowing language. I felt a curiosity to know what defence Swan would make for his client, and was not a little amused to find him running his character lower than his accuser had done; maintaining with all due gravity that as the savage habits of his client were known to every body, it was every body's business to keep out of his way. The argument was so satisfactory, that the prisoner was discharged on paying a small fine. The wretched Foster once possessed a decent property, but died in the alms house.

When I settled here, Dr. Moore was the only physician.\* I believe he was the first physician

\*See Appendix.





who ever settled here. His house stood where the Minot house now stands. It was consumed by fire — the family narrowly escaping, in the middle of the night. Moore was not much of a book learned physician, but he had quite a knack of managing diseases. He was a very rough man, with a quick perception of the ludicrous; but his drollery was apt to be very offensive to delicacy and modesty. He was superseded by Dr. Edward Dean, who immediately succeeded to almost all the practice in the place. Dean was an accomplished gentleman, a thorough scholar, a well read physician, cautious and successful in his profession, and meddled with no man's business but his own. Though not a professor of religion, his mind was of a religious turn; a constant attendant on public worship, a decided believer in the orthodox system. He built the house that stands immediately east of the hotel, recently owned by Mr. Pratt. The doctor was small in person, and of a feeble constitution; and whilst yet in middle life, was seriously attacked by consumption, under which he labored for several years. During the progress of his disease, his mind became deeply imbued with the religious principle. He had always believed the gospel as a matter of theory; but he discovered to his sorrow, as he neared the eternal world, that his faith was a dead faith; and with bitter tears and strong crying, did he beg of the Almighty to make him partaker of that faith which is of the saving opera-



tion of the Divine Spirit, which purifies the heart, overcomes the world, and works by love. O, how have I heard him, in the bitterness of his soul, exclaim, "Why did I not make the salvation of the soul, matter of the deepest investigation, when in the enjoyment of the undisturbed possession of all my intellectual faculties?" He finally obtained peace in believing; and I had the pleasing gratification of welcoming him into the bosom of the Christian church, and placing the seal of the covenant on his infant offspring.

Next to physicians, I will pass on to merchants. James Mitchell was the only trader in the village when I came here. His house stood where the hotel now stands. Indeed, the wooden rear part of the hotel is the identical building. He was of a peculiarly mild and obliging disposition. He died at Boston, whither he had gone on business, and left his wife and two sons penniless. At least, I always believed that they were rendered so by the hard dealing of a near relation. I have the satisfaction of remembering, that I had it in my power to furnish her with a home, without money and without price, whilst she remained in Bath. She afterwards made a most imprudent marriage, and the report that reached me was, that she died of starvation! David Mitchell succeeded his brother, and after flourishing for several years, became a total bankrupt; and took up his residence in the



wilderness of Indian Stream, where his wife labored with him in clearing land.

Samuel and James Hutchins were traders and farmers, on a large scale, in the upper village, in the early part of my ministry. Whether their father, the old 'Squire as he used to be called, commenced trading, I do not know; but certain it is, that at an early period of the occupancy of this town, he came here from Haverhill, Mass. He seems to have purchased the rich lands, that are still in the possession of his descendants. By the time I knew him he was past active labor; but had a most patriarchal appearance; large frame, stout built. He was a man of few words, and rather distant and reserved in his manners. His words were sensible, and always to the point. I have room for only one of the many anecdotes related concerning him. A young man came to ask him to marry him, and inquired whether he would take truck pay for his fee. The old man had a habit of passing the back part of his right hand under his nose, when something that was not quite pleasant to him occurred. When this question was asked, the feature named had its customary touch, and with a gruff voice he answered, "That's a cash article." He had five sons. Joseph was the oldest; Mitchell was the youngest. Both were unfortunate in life.

Samuel Hutchins had built the house in which his son Chester now lives, and kept tavern in it, before I came here; and James had built the house

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human development, from the earliest forms of life to the modern era. He also touches upon the different civilizations and cultures that have shaped the world as we know it. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the events that have shaped the modern world. This includes the rise of the industrial revolution, the two world wars, and the current state of the world. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities that the world faces today. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and future of the world.



in which his widow still lives. They were in company, and engaged largely in mercantile and farming business. Till their families were considerably advanced, everything was held in common. Not an article from the store was ever charged. They were highly prosperous, and made large additions to their father's first purchases, particularly that fine farm that lies south of the village. John Merrill had cleared it, and erected good buildings. But he got into intemperate habits, and his sons were of no use to him, so he was obliged to sell. That he was naturally a shrewd man, is apparent from the manner of his discovering who stole a bag of wheat from his barn. He had put up a grist in the evening to carry to mill in the morning. When he went to take it, it was gone. He said nothing about the theft to any body. Some months afterwards, he was asked by one of his neighbors, if he had found out who stole his wheat. "Yes — now," said he.

The Messrs. Hutchins, very judiciously, divided their large property some years before their death; and thus probably prevented much difficulty in a future division of the estate.

Another mercantile firm was formed at the lower village, two or three years after my settlement, consisting of Haddock and Fry. They had lived in the village as mechanics. Not long after commencing trading, they loaded two wagons with produce; for which they ran in debt to the farmers; they





went to Boston; each driving a team. They sold the produce — loading with merchandize, paying a little, and getting as much as they could get on credit; and, instead of returning home, pushed off for parts unknown. Months afterwards, an agent came and took their families away. Eventually it was ascertained they had gone with their ill-gotten goods to Buffalo. Little did these two men think of the tremendous retribution of the judgment of the great day, when *together*, planning and executing such a scheme of deliberate villainy!

The only mechanics of note here, in 1805, were the Sargent family. They were mill-wrights, father and sons. The father had come at a very early period of the settlement of the town, from one of the lower towns of the State. He bought the lot on which the village stands, of a man of the name of Mills, who had thrown a dam across the falls; and built a small mill. Sargent's purchase included the water privilege, and the land on both sides, to the amount of one hundred acres. He soon repaired the dam, and erected a large grist mill, and saw mill. With the exception of one built by the proprietors on Mill brook, this was the first erection of the kind north of Oliverian brook, in Haverhill. And to this mill the late Mr. Kinsman of Portland, told me, he had frequently been sent from his father's, in Lincoln, (now East Landaff,) with a grist on the back of a horse, guided most of the way by spotted trees.



Mr. Sargent was the founder of the village. The proprietorship of every house lot, and every acre in and around the village, is traceable to his title deeds. He was an ingenious mechanic, and had trained his sons to his own business. He was a good man and a lover of hospitality. For my introduction to Bath, I was obliged to him. He had heard me preach a certain Sabbath in Ryegate; at the close of the services, he introduced himself to me, and told me they were erecting a meeting-house in his town, and were looking out for a minister, and engaged me to spend a Sabbath with them. And from that apparently casual incident grew my residence here for about half a century.

Before I knew Mr. Sargent, though a professor of religion, he was sometimes overcome by violent fits of passion; but an incident occurred which led him to overcome his easily besetting sin. He had a young grafted apple tree in his garden, of which he was very choice; some supposed he almost worshipped it. The first year of its bearing it had four beautiful apples; the first thing he did in the morning was to go to admire these first fruits. One morning to his great surprise they were all gone! The temptation was too strong. He threw his hat on the ground — stamped on it, till it was as flat as a rag — uttering maledictions against the thief. Passion subsiding, reason returned. "What a fool am I," he mentally exclaimed, "My apples are gone — I have destroyed my hat — and if I have been



seen, my character as a religious, if not as a sane man, is gone!" Whilst thus musing, the fire of devotion burned, and he formed the resolution, that, the Divine Spirit aiding, he would never allow passion to overcome him again; and for aught I know, he kept his resolution to the day of his death.

Notwithstanding the advantages of the founder of the village, he became embarrassed in his circumstances. He had given two sons a college education; the female part of the family were extravagant, and himself very slack in the management of his affairs. He found it necessary to dispose of all his real estate. He removed to Hanover, in virtue of his engaging to become Steward of the commons of College; for which office, he and his family were totally unfit. The consequence was his total bankruptcy, and the annihilation of that office.

This aged man was furnished with a large fund of most appropriate anecdotes, which he used to relate with an admirable grace. One related to a tavern-keeper, who had two sides to his sign. On one side he had a crow painted yellow, with the inscription, "In foreign climes are golden crows." On the other side he had a crow painted black, with this inscription, "Go there, you'll find them black as ours." Having a notion of going to the West, after his entire failure, his oldest son helped him, with the fragment of his family, to go to the State of Ohio. Having means to communicate





with him, after being there two or three years, I took occasion to remind him of the tavern-keeper's sign, and asked him if the representation was correct. His reply was, that the tavern-keeper was a wise man and inscribed truth on his sign.

Before I say anything of the deacons of the church, whom I found here, it may be proper to remark that a church had been formed some twenty years before.\* It had been organized on the Presbyterian plan, by a Mr. Cleveland, who had been sent to dispose of lands in Landaff, as agent for Dartmouth College, that township having been granted to the College. The College grant was contested by other claimants, and lost in a suit at law; and soon after Mr. Cleveland's removal, the Presbyterian Church ceased to exist, and the present Congregational Church was organized in its stead. The two original deacons were the acting officers, at the time of my settlement. Deacon Buck was a leading man in town, as well as in the Church. He had been a revolutionary soldier.—He had been brought up under the ministry of the famous Dr. Backus. He came here at a very early period of the settlement of the town. His first location was on the land where Aaron Hibbard now lives, which he exchanged for the place where his grandson Timothy H. Buck now lives. Before I came, he had built the house as it now stands. He was a tailor, and leather glove maker as well as

\*See Appendix.



farmer. Though a man of very ordinary education, and a very poor, ungrammatical writer, he sustained the office of Justice of the Peace, for many years, with great propriety. There must, in his day, have been much more business in that line, than at present. I remember that for many years he held a Justice Court at the village every Saturday. I believe that according to the law of that time, he occasionally ordered wrong-doers to be flogged for their misdeeds. Deacon Buck was a constant church going man, and oftentimes on foot. He had the pleasure of seeing his four sons and two daughters come into the same church with himself. The deacon was no great favorite with the young people, who thought him rather severe and rigid, which was the opinion of some older people. My own opinion is, that he was a conscientious man, and of much use in the community. I have lived to see five generations in his dwelling house.

Deacon Hibbard was brother-in-law to Deacon Buck. They exchanged farms, and the former lived where his son still lives, near Swift Water. Though not so prominent, nor so wealthy as the other, he was a more lovely man, and was highly esteemed in the community.

After the church was enlarged, by two very happy revivals, Samuel Lang was chosen a third deacon. He was the father of a very large family. He cleared the farm on which his son Sherburn lives, —on which he lived and on which he died. He

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the car was the cold. It was a  
 sharp, biting cold that seemed to seep  
 into my bones. I shivered as I walked  
 towards the building, my hands tucked  
 into my pockets. The air was thick with  
 the scent of old books and the faint  
 smell of coffee. I had heard that the  
 library was a place of magic, a place  
 where time stood still. Now I was  
 here, and I could feel it. The walls  
 were made of dark wood, polished to  
 a mirror sheen. The floor was covered  
 in a thick carpet of red. The ceiling  
 was high, with a series of ornate  
 chandeliers hanging from it. The  
 air was warm and inviting, a stark  
 contrast to the cold outside. I took a  
 deep breath, savoring the moment. This  
 was it. This was the place I had  
 come to. The place where I would  
 find the answers I needed. The place  
 where I would find the truth. I walked  
 down the long, winding staircase, my  
 heart pounding in my chest. The  
 walls were lined with bookshelves, each  
 filled with books of all shapes and  
 sizes. The spines of the books were  
 worn and discolored, but the titles  
 were still legible. I reached the bottom  
 of the stairs and found myself in a  
 large, open hall. The floor was made  
 of polished stone, and the walls were  
 covered in a pattern of gold and red.  
 In the center of the hall stood a large  
 wooden table, covered with a white  
 cloth. On the table were several  
 books, each with a different cover.  
 I walked towards the table, my  
 hands trembling. I reached for the first  
 book, and as I did, a soft glow emanated  
 from it. I looked up, and for a moment  
 I saw a flash of light. Then it was  
 gone, and I was left with the book in  
 my hands. I opened it, and the first  
 page was blank. I turned the page, and  
 the second page was also blank. I  
 turned the page again, and the third  
 page was blank. I looked at the book  
 in my hands, and I felt a sense of  
 wonder. This was it. This was the  
 book I had come to. The book that  
 would give me the answers I needed.  
 I closed the book and walked towards  
 the door. As I did, I heard a soft  
 voice. It was a woman's voice, and it  
 sounded familiar. I turned around, and  
 I saw her. She was standing in the  
 doorway, looking at me. She had short  
 brown hair and was wearing a red dress.  
 She smiled at me, and I felt a sense of  
 peace. I walked towards her, and she  
 reached out her hand. I took her hand,  
 and we walked out of the library. The  
 cold was still there, but it didn't feel  
 so sharp anymore. I felt a sense of  
 warmth, a sense of belonging. I  
 looked at the woman, and I knew  
 that I had found what I was looking  
 for. I had found the truth. I had  
 found the answers I needed. I had  
 found the place where I belonged.

was a valuable man, and if any peculiarity deserves to be noticed, it is, that his prayers were always strikingly appropriate.

Designing a mere sketch, — I must notice the farming interest very briefly. I found six brothers here, by the name of Bartlett, heads of families. The father of the Bartletts had removed from Newton, in the South part of the State. He seems to have been rich in intellect, but poor in purse — his whole worldly gear having been brought to Coos, on an ox sled. His family consisted of a wife, six sons, and three daughters. His first pitch in this town was on the meadow south of the village, which happened to be cleared. While there, the father Bartlett was chosen by the town, to present a petition to the Legislature. His career terminated sorrowfully; while attending to the duties of his agency, he suddenly fell down dead in front of the Court House.

Michael, the oldest son, settled on the place where his nephew Beri now lives. He was a prudent, peaceable, diligent, church-going man. A luckless suretiship sadly crippled his temporal concerns towards the close of his life. Stephen, the second son, was a brilliant genius, fond of reading and loafing more than business. He settled on the plain, part of which is the village burying ground. Though wanting in thrift and energy himself, his sons rose to respectability and worth. The oldest, Stephen, was a lovely young man. He was bred a





saddler; but such were his aspirations for the gospel ministry, that he had pushed his way half through college, when he was arrested by the summons of death. He died in the hands of the surgeons, whilst amputating a diseased limb. A monument in the burying ground of Dartmouth, marks the esteem in which he was held by his classmates.

Amos was the father of Deacon Stephen N. Bartlett. He settled on the place where his son now lives. He was a sensible, intelligent man, peaceable and beloved in the community. For many years he was the chorister. Whilst yet in mid-life he was suddenly called into eternity. In the midst of a dark night his wife discovered that something uncommon ailed him; she sprang from bed, lighted a candle; but when she reached the bed-side, she found herself a widow!

John Bartlett was the fifth son. He had settled on the place from which his son Samuel removed lately. He was fond of merry company, and the use of musical instruments; he was an active member of the choir, and always carried his bass viol to meeting; and often have I seen him riding, what seemed a half broken colt prancing and capering, he holding the bridle in the one hand, and the viol in the other. His sun set in darkness.

Josiah Bartlett, the youngest son, in early life was grievously afflicted with rheumatism; indeed, was considered as doomed to be a cripple, but he recovered so as to be a laborious man; though





somewhat lame all his days. He married a granddaughter of the first President Wheelock. She was very young and very beautiful. They began house-keeping, with hardly a table, chair, or bed; but lived to bring up a pretty numerous and well educated family; one having obtained a college education. The mother of the family suffered much by sickness. She was truly one of the excellent of the earth.

Next to the Bartlett's, the Child's name was the most numerons. Ezra Child was the first settler of that name. He began to clear the land on which the widow Walker now lives; but sold it, and bought the place where Baxter Deming now lives. He was a strong minded man; but unfortunately, was very willful, positive and over-bearing. Before I came here, he had been excluded from the church. When my settlement was contemplated, he hinted to me that if I got him restored to the church, he would give me his countenance. But declining any treaty of that kind, he opposed my call. At the town-meeting that voted my call, he was very clamorous against it. A man of the name of Tissot, who had come to this country among the Hessian troops, had at the close of the war, concluded that instead of fighting the Americans, he would live among them. He had settled on the land now owned by Ephraim Clough. This German, in his broken English, asked Mr. Child what objection he had to the young minister, as almost every other



person was pleased with him. "A foreigner—a foreigner," said Child. "A foreigner!" replied Tissot in an indignant tone, "Mr. Child, vat be ye?" "Why, an American." "Vell, vot be your fader?" "Why, an American." "And then vot be his fader?" Still the reply was "an American." "Vell Mr. Child, once more, vat his fader?" Still the answer was "an American." "Then," said the German, "*he be von Indian!*"

After my settlement, Mr. Child would not attend meeting, pay his minister tax, nor enter his name as a dissenter; and I invariably abated his tax. When I exchanged, he was sure to be in his pew, which induced the wags to ask him, at whose expense he heard sermons on those days? Towards the close of life he became poor, when, in consequence of paying him every attention in my power, he became perfectly reconciled to me. I pleased him mightily in the sermon I preached at his wife's funeral, and he engaged me to preach at his own.

John and Dudley Child were the cousins of Ezra, and his brothers-in-law by marriage, which circumstance brought these valuable citizens to the town of Bath. Both came, as they became of age, and I believe both brought about the same amount of property; a horse, saddle and bridle, and a change of apparel. The grand-father of these young men had been a wealthy farmer; their father took the homestead, engaging to pay off the heirs; in doing which he lost his all. He died in



early life, leaving a numerous family in destitute circumstances. He seems to have been a very devout man; and expressed strong confidence that God would provide abundantly for his destitute children; and this confidence was fully honored. John labored for sometime as a hired man, with Ezra, and then bought his place, on which he lived the greater part of his life. He was a very laborious man, and accumulated a large estate. He resolved that no son of his should be ruined by paying off heirs. He paid them off himself; and for a common farmer, it was a pretty ample inheritance. Dudley followed in the same course, and although I believe, did not accumulate so large an estate, yet he became a wealthy farmer. For years he was an officer of the church.

The mother and sisters of John and Dudley Child, came to the town in very early times. Samuel Hutchins, Samuel West, Ebenezer Sanborn, Ebenezer Deming and David Weeks, became the husbands of the sisters.

I found two brothers of the name of Hibbard; one the deacon already mentioned, the other Col. Aaron Hibbard, who cleared the farm on which his son Hazen lives. He added surveying to his farming business. He reared a large family, most of whom have prospered in the world. He was one of nature's gentlemen.

That portion of the town on the west of the mountain, has always been considered as contain-





ing one eighth part of the property, and the same proportion of the population. Phineas Chamberlain, and Solomon Smith, were in married life when I came here, and are so still; the only couples that remain. Batchelder and Hindman occupy their fathers' places. The Johnsons and Blodgets came into town the same year with me. The residue are gone, root and branch. The Hadlocks, the Sanborns, Beards, Blakes, Dodges, Hurds and Annises, have given place to the Wardens, Bedels, Hastings, Carbees, Holts, and Abbotts.

On the east side of the river, Hutchins, Tewksbury, Hibbard, and Hancock, occupy the places of their fathers. On the west, are the Weeks, the Dows, the Hastings, the Woods, the Langs, the Hibbards, the Bucks, the Bartletts, and the Minots, occupying the places of their fathers. There are six Childs, sons of former residents, but not living on the original places.

There are many places in which within my recollection, families lived, where hardly a vestige of human habitation remains. Of these I have counted seventy-three, not reckoning old buildings that have been replaced by new ones.

In the year 1833, the village meeting-house was erected, which caused a division in town, and some bitterness of feeling. The church was divided, and formed into two, hardly knowing which could claim to be the original, as the numbers were nearly equal. The church at the old meeting-house pro-



cured the services of an Englishman of the name of Nichols, who soon lost his health, and died of a lingering consumption. He was a plausible man, and was useful, particularly in creating a relish for learning among youth who attended his school.

Edward Cleaveland became my immediate successor in the village church, in the beginning of 1843; at which time I resigned my pastoral office. He continued seven years; was an accurate scholar, very logical in the structure of his sermons. He was of use whilst here in bringing the churches together, and building the Academy.

Besides those already mentioned as being in married life when I settled here, there are the widows of James Hutchins, James Smith, John Child, and Samuel Minot. Abiel Swett, Peasey Gordon, and Ebenezer Ricker are widowers.

There are at the present time, according to my reckoning, two hundred and thirty-two dwelling houses. Forty-eight of these are occupied by descendants of parents who were in town when I came; thirty of these have not undergone much change, externally, at least. Chester C. Hutchin's, the widow Hutchin's and John L. Carleton's houses are of the number. There are fourteen of our finest looking houses that contain more or less portions of former structures; twenty-seven of the houses are new structures, erected on the sites of old ones; and there are one hundred and sixty-one that I find to be erected on entirely new ground, since my residence. Thirty-one of these

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are in Swift Water and vicinity; as that portion of the town was an entire wilderness at that time. Forty-five are added to the village, including both sides of the river. Nor have the buildings altered as much as the inhabitants. Joseph Fifield is the only being of those who were here in my early time. He was a lad of sixteen, an apprentice to John Haddock.

I have no means of ascertaining the number of deaths that have occurred. It is true I kept a record many years; but for the first few years I did not think of it, and the last few years, it fell more naturally into other hands. For years the average number was nineteen; but in the year 1842, it amounted to the alarming number of *seventy-four*. To me it is most truly affecting to go into the burying grounds of the town. When I came, there was not a single grave-stone with an inscription; and now, how many! And in looking over them successively, I can hardly see the name of one individual who was not, with more or less frequency an attendant on my ministry. And how solemn the consideration, that I have to meet them all at the judgment of the Great Day. Although I have no full record of the deaths in town, I have a record of the marriages I have solemnized, but these are by no means confined to the town of Bath. My last number was four hundred and twenty-two. I have officiated at least, at three funerals for every wedding.





With the exception of attendance on public worship, great and manifold have been the improvements in the town of Bath. The modern houses are constructed with better taste, and warmed more comfortably and at less expense, than those in former use. For many years we had no stove in the old meeting house; and yet I believe we had more people in the bitterest cold day in winter, than now attend in all our places of worship, in the warmest day in summer.

Travelling accommodations are altogether better. During several of the first years of my residence here, there was not a single wheel carriage. Men and women rode on horseback, wives riding behind their husbands on pillions; and not unfrequently ladies, old and young, on men's saddles, though not in male fashion. Not many years elapsed before the Paysons and Hutchins had introduced chaises,\* and by and by the present wagons came into use.

The roads likewise deserve particular notice. They are all kept in better repair; and the new ones are of great and manifest utility. Such is the road that runs by the margin of the wild Ammonusuc from Swift Water; and such is that which runs from Woodsville to Moulton Hill. But the greatest improvement is the Narrows road, which has thrown open one of the most useful thoroughfares in the county.

\*See Appendix.





Such is the sketch I have drawn of the reminiscences of this town. And now permit me to express my gratitude for the expression of respect given by the very numerous attendance on this bitter cold evening, and the profound attention given to my indistinct reading. I am now addressing this vast multitude of the inhabitants of Bath, for the last time. I am standing on the brink of my eternity, and presently must give an account of my ministry. My hope of acceptance before God rests entirely on the Great Atonement of my Saviour. Had I preached with more fidelity, and infinitely more success, and had I had vast riches to bestow on charitable objects with profusion, I would renounce it all, and cling exclusively to the sacrifice of Christ. But mind me, had I professed this faith, and neglected to live soberly, righteously and godlily, I should consider myself a lost man! But that course of life has afforded me infinite satisfaction these sixty years; and such a course of life I earnestly urge on every one of you, that our next meeting, at the judgment seat, may be with joy and not with grief. Finally — Farewell.



## PREFACE TO THE APPENDIX.

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THE large audience, who listened to the foregoing address, voted to request a copy for the press; and appointed A. S. Woods, I. Goodall, and T. Boutelle, a committee of publication. Believing that the present generation would be interested in some of the more prominent events connected with the origin and history of the town, particularly such as occurred previous to Rev. Mr. Sutherland's settlement, this committee decided to have an appendix prepared and published with it, containing such facts. The labor of preparing the appendix, devolved upon the subscriber. When it had been nearly completed, it was thought desirable by the committee and others, that the original plan should be enlarged, so that this appendix might embrace some of the more important facts relating to the history of Bath down to the present time. The carrying out of this enlarged plan, has caused a much greater amount of labor than was anticipated, thereby occasioning an unexpected delay in its publication.

The records of the Proprietors, of the Town, and of the Church, have all been carefully examined, and selections made

# THE HISTORY OF THE

## REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the Republic of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a story of the people who have built this nation, and of the challenges they have faced. From the first settlers to the present day, the American people have shown a remarkable capacity for resilience and innovation. They have fought for their rights, and they have built a nation that is a beacon of hope for the world. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the enduring values of liberty, justice, and equality.

The story of the United States begins with the first settlers, who came to this land in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, and they built a nation that was based on the principles of freedom and justice. The American people have always been a people of the frontier, and they have always been a people who have looked to the future with hope and optimism. They have built a nation that is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the enduring values of liberty, justice, and equality.

The history of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a story of the people who have built this nation, and of the challenges they have faced. From the first settlers to the present day, the American people have shown a remarkable capacity for resilience and innovation. They have fought for their rights, and they have built a nation that is a beacon of hope for the world. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the enduring values of liberty, justice, and equality.

therefrom of whatever seemed appropriate ; while many traditional facts, that were fast going into oblivion, have been gathered up and here embodied. Knowing that the value of such a work depends greatly upon its accuracy, no pains have been spared to have all its statements authentic and reliable. Whatever seemed doubtful has been excluded ; while some things published in Papers and Gazetteers have been corrected. Perfect accuracy has been aimed at ; yet after all, some inaccuracies will doubtless be found, for to avoid them is almost impossible in so large a number of facts, names and dates. If it contains little of deep and stirring interest, it is because the history of Bath has been peaceful and quiet, exhibiting few events of a remarkable and thrilling character.

The author would express his obligations to most of the aged people in town, and to many others, for information which they have furnished, and especially to Hon. A. S. Woods, I. Goodall, Esq., and Isaac Patterson, Esq., for much valuable assistance.

T. BOUTELLE.

BATH, July 1855.





## APPENDIX.

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

Bath is situated in Grafton County, in latitude  $44^{\circ} 10'$ . It is forty-one miles from Dartmouth College, eighty-two from Concord, and one hundred and fifty from Boston. It is bounded on the north by Munroe and Lyman, east by Landaff, south by Haverhill, and west by the west bank of the Connecticut River. It is pleasantly located in the valley of this river, being protected from violent winds and furious storms by the Green Mountains on the west, and the White Mountains on the east. The Ammonoosuc River enters the town near its northeast corner, and, after pursuing a circuitous course and receiving the waters of the Wild Ammonoosuc four miles from its mouth, empties into the Connecticut at the southwest angle of the town.

Near the confluence of these rivers, Gardner's Mountain rises with a bold ascent, and extends, in a northerly direction and nearly parallel with the Connecticut River, the whole length of the town. On this mountain, in several localities, are found valuable copper mines; the ore from one of these when analyzed, was found to contain thirty-two per cent. of copper, thirty-three per cent. of iron, and thirty-one per cent. of sulphur; thus showing that "it is abundantly worthy of being wrought." Small veins of argentiferous galena, (a

# 1909

THE FIRST OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE SECOND OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE THIRD OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE FOURTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE FIFTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE SIXTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE SEVENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE EIGHTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE NINTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE ELEVENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWELFTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE THIRTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE FOURTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE FIFTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE SIXTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE NINETEENTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTIETH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF THE YEAR WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL ONE.

compound of lead and silver) are also found on this mountain, on the town farm, and in other localities.

The soil on the hills is a reddish loam, resting on a bed of marl; but in the valleys, the soil is alluvial. About one eighth of the town consists of interval land. Brick clay of excellent quality, is abundant. In a Gazetteer of New Hampshire, just published, it is said that "Bath is one of the best agricultural towns in the State, much and careful attention having been devoted for many years to this department of labor."

### FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BATH, AND ROYAL CHARTER.

The town of Bath was first surveyed in 1760, by marking its corners, and designating it as No. 10, on the Connecticut River; Haverhill being No. 9, Lyman No. 11, and Charlestown No. 4. In 1761, a charter of the town was granted to Andrew Gardner and sixty-one others. Gardner came in 1765, and settled on what is known as the Gardner place, between the upper and lower villages; and Ebenezer Richardson and Benjamin Sawyer are supposed to have come the same year. The next year, 1766, John Sawyer commenced a settlement on the Hutchins' meadow in the upper village, and Jaasiel Herriman, by the great rock at the lower end of the lower village. At that time there were four wigwams occupied by Indians, between him and the Wild Ammonoosuc. During this and the year following, several others came in, among whom were Moses Pike, who made his first pitch on the island at the upper village, Samuel Martin, Elijah King, Deliverance Sawyer, John Hew, and William Eastman; the latter settled above the upper village, on what is



now known as the Newell farm. The records of the proprietors in 1767, speak of "*twenty-two* settlers having made their various pitches and wrought upon them more or less;" thus showing that at least this number were here as early as that period.

One of the provisions of the first Charter required, "that every grantee shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his share, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivations, on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in said township." This provision not having been complied with, the original Charter was forfeited, and a second one was granted, in 1769. As some of its statements may be instructive, and as the present generation may be interested in the Royal method of doing such things, it is here inserted.

### Province of New Hampshire.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, & so forth.

WHEREAS, by the Petition of Nehemiah Lovewell & others his associates Proprietors in the Township of Bath, acknowledged to be forfeited by not complying with the Terms of Settlements in the Charter, & praying for a renewal of the same — that they may be quieted in their several settlements & the delinquent shares be granted to them, which being considered —

#### THEREFORE

KNOW YE, that we of our special Grace, certain knowledge & mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling said new Plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our Trusty and well beloved JOHN WENT-





WORTH, Esq. our Governor and Commander in chief of our said Province of New Hampshire in New England, & of our Council of the said Province, HAVE, upon the conditions & reservations herein after made, given & granted, & by these PRESENTS for us our heirs and successors, Do give & grant in equal shares unto our Loyal Subjects Inhabitants of our said Province of New Hampshire & our other Governments, who hath Petitioned us for the same, setting forth their readiness to make immediate Settlements, & to their heirs & assigns forever, whose names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to & amongst them into ONE HUNDRED equal shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land known by the name of BATH, situate lying & being within our Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurement Twenty thousand & ninety acres — which is to contain something less than six miles square, out of which an allowance is to be made for highways & unimproveable lands by Rocks, ponds, mountains & rivers, One thousand & forty acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof exhibited by our Surveyor General by our said Governor's order & returned into the Secretary's office, & hereunto annexed, butted & bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the Mouth of Ammonoosuc river at a Pine Tree marked with the Figures 9 & 10, & with the Letters BW, thence up the Connecticut River as that tends to a pine tree marked with the Figures 10 & 11, which is also the Southwest corner bounds of Lyman, thence turning off and running South Fifty-five degrees East six miles to a beech tree marked BL, CLD, from thence South two degrees East six miles & 14 chains to a spruce tree marked BB, thence turning off again and running North Fifty-five degrees West six miles & one quarter of a mile to the bounds first mentioned — TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all the PRIVILEGES & appur-





tenances to them & their respective heirs & assigns forever, by the name of BATH aforesaid, upon the following conditions viz: (First.) That the said Grantees shall settle or cause to be settled TWELVE FAMILIES who shall be actually cultivating some part of the Land, & resident thereon, on or before the first day of May 1770; & to continue making further & additional improvement, cultivation & settlement of the premises, so that there shall be actually settled & resident thereon SIXTY FAMILIES by the first day of May, 1774, on penalty of the forfeiture of such Delinquent's share, & of such shares reverting to us our heirs & successors to be by us or them entered upon & regranted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle & cultivate the same. (Second.) That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township fit for masting our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, & none to be cut or felled without our special License for so doing first had & obtained, upon the Penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such Grantee his heirs & assigns, to us our heirs & successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now or hereafter shall be enacted. (Third.) That before any Division of the Land be made to & marked out for Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the centre of said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved & marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee, of the contents of one acre. (Fourth.) Yielding & paying therefor, to us our Heirs & successors, on or before the first day of May 1770, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only if Lawfully demanded. (Fifth.) That every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant shall yield & pay unto us our heirs & successors yearly & every year forever, from & after the expiration of one year from the above said first of May which will be in the year of our Lord 1771, One Shil-



ling Proclamation money, for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, & so in proportion for a greater or less tract of the said Land, which shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid their heirs or assigns in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same. (Sixth.) And that a good Wagon Road, not less than two rods wide, be laid out and cut through the said Town, by or before the first day of May 1770, on penalty of the forfeiture of the premises, and these to be in lieu of all other rents & services whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed — Witness JOHN WENTWORTH ESQUIRE, our GOVERNOR and Commander in chief of our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE, this Twenty Ninth day of March in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty nine, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

By his Excellency's Command with advice of Council.

T. ATKINSON, JR., Sec'y.

*Province of New Hampshire.* } Portsmouth, March 9th, 1769.  
                                       } Recorded in the book of Patents.

T. ATKINSON, JR. Sec'y.

Among the one hundred names of Grantees to whom this Charter was given, are found the following :—

John Sawyer,	Timothy Barron,
John Hazen,	Samuel Sandborn,
Moses Pike,	Benjamin Sandborn,
John Hew,	Ebenezer Richardson,
James Dodge,	Joseph Herriman,
Edward Blair,	Jaasiel Herriman,

The Government of the United States has  
 been a long time in the process of  
 preparing a new Constitution. It is now  
 in the hands of the people, and it is  
 their duty to consider it with care.  
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Daniel Been,	Nehemiah Lovewell,
Elijah King,	John Hastings,
Timothy Bedel,	Benjamin Sawyer,
Robert Bedel,	Robert Gilman,
Moody Bedel,	Philip Gilman,
Cyrus Bedel,	Paul March,
John Bacon,	Joseph March,
William Belknap,	James Bayley,
Nathaniel Merrill,	Deliverance Sawyer,
Jotham Rindge,	Nathan Caswell,
Joshua Bayley,	Abner Bayley,
Jacob Bayley, Esq.,	Jonathan Bayley, Esq.,
Israel Morey, Esq.,	John Hurd, Esq.,
Isaac Rindge, Esq.,	Nath'l P. Sargent, Esq.,
Clement March, Esq.,	Joseph Wright, Esq.,

Hon. Theodore Atkinson.

Considerable additions were made to the number of settlers, soon after the granting of the second Charter. Among those who now came here, were John Waters, Benjamin Lee, Joseph Tilden, John Beard, Ezekiel Colby, Robert Bedel, Daniel Bedel, Abel Chase, Noah Moulton, Edward Bailey, William Belknap, Benjamin Prentiss, Francis Fullerton, Reuben Foster, John Sandborn, and Ebenezer Sandborn; the latter settled on the farm now belonging to S. and W. Minot, and Daniel Bedel on that now occupied by Nathan Hunt. Samuel Titus also came about the same time and commenced on the west side of the Ammonoosuc, on what is known as the Harris farm, now belonging to Martin and Seth Chamberlin. Col. Timothy Bedel, one of the Proprietors under the last Charter, moved to Bath, from Haverhill, in 1769, and settled on the Bedel farm, (on the west side of the Ammonoosuc and southwest of the Newell farm)

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture.

The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the shaping of the nation, and that its actions have had a profound impact on the lives of its citizens. The author then discusses the various ways in which the government has influenced the development of the United States, including through its policies, its laws, and its actions.



now owned by Albert G. Moulton.\* About the same time John Dodge, came and established himself at Dodge's Falls on the Connecticut River.

Widow James Smith (who was born in 1772) says that her father, David Weeks, who was originally from Greenland, N. H., moved to Bath from Newbury, in March, 1774, and settled on the Weeks farm. All that part of the town was then a wilderness, and the Indians were often seen in this region. As the Charter required that sixty families should be actually settled and resident in the town by the first of May, 1774, on penalty of forfeiting their shares, it is probable that this number had come in and settled at that time; but the names of many of them are unknown.

When the Revolutionary war commenced, in 1775, many

\*Col. B. came to Haverhill from Salem N. H., in 1763 or 4. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, in 1775, he left Bath and returned to Haverhill, where he resided till his death, in 1787. Before he removed from this town, he was elected a member of "the Congress of New Hampshire," which met at Exeter in 1775, and served for a time in this capacity. During the war, he raised four different regiments, two of which he commanded and led to Canada; one of them in 1775, where he was under the command of General Montgomery; the other a year or two later, when Gen. Arnold held the command in that Province. He was also a volunteer in the army of Gen. Gates at the battle of Saratoga, when Burgoyne was captured.

Gen. Moody Bedel was the son of Timothy. Though he was but five years old when the second Charter was granted, his name, with that of some of his brothers, is found in that instrument. He came to Bath with his father, and returned with him to Haverhill. He also accompanied his father to Canada, in both of his expeditions; in the first as his son and attendant, and in the second as an enlisted soldier, discharging the duties of Issuing Commissary to his father's regiment. When the last war with England commenced, he was a Brigadier General of the Militia, and obtained a Colonel's commission in the army. He distinguished himself in the brilliant sortie at Fort Erie, in 1814. He came back to Bath in 1824, and resided here during the remainder of his life. He died Jan. 13, 1841, aged 77 years.



of the settlers left, as this place was north of the Regiment stationed at North Haverhill to guard the frontiers from the savages, Canadians, and Tories. A fort was built on Eastman's meadow, into which was collected all the families that remained, together with some from Landaff and Lisbon. No enemy, however, came to molest them during the war. But Mrs. Smith, (then a little girl,) says they were once dreadfully frightened. It happened thus: the miller, on returning from the mill to the fort, one evening just before dark, descried in the edge of the woods what he supposed to be an Indian. Starting to run, as he cast a look behind, he saw the supposed Indian running in pursuit, swinging his arms and shouting. He hastened to the fort as for life, exclaiming, "The Indians are coming, the Indians are coming!" In great alarm all rushed into the fort and turned their eyes in the direction from which the miller had come; when lo! "Black Sarah," (a colored woman,) made her appearance! On perceiving that she had frightened the miller, she started after him upon the run, hallooing and beckoning to him, to let him know that she was not an enemy — hence the terrible panic.

The danger from the war did not prevent some settlers from coming before its close. Mark Sandborn came in 1779, and pitched on the farm now owned by Warren Bass — his was one of the first settlements in the east part of the town.

Soon after the close of the war, many others came and settled in Bath; among whom were several persons of enterprise and influence, and who for a long time were leading men in the town.

Ezra Child came from Woodstock, Conn., in 1782, and the next Spring moved his family here, and commenced on the farm now belonging to Widow Walker, (his house was about half way between hers and that of Samuel M. Bart-



lett.) In a few years he removed to the place now occupied by Baxter Deming, and there kept a public house — the first opened in Bath.

Jeremiah Hutchins came in 1783, with a large family, from Haverhill, Mass., and began at the upper village; where he soon opened a tavern and store which in process of time became much celebrated. He had five sons and six daughters; two of the former, Samuel and James, succeeded to his business, and continued to carry it on together for many years.

In the early part of 1784, Jacob Hurd came from Haverhill and lived upon the farm belonging to his father, Col. John Hurd,\* and now owned by Ezra Child. His residence was north of the old meeting-house, on the road leading from the burying-ground to the Weeks neighborhood. Mr. John Way occupied this farm, as tenant, previous to his death in the latter part of 1784.

Stephen Bartlett also came in 1784, with six sons and two daughters, from Newton in this State, and encamped at first by the side of the great rock just below Bath village.

During the same year Timothy and Aaron Hibbard came from Woodstock, Conn., and settled on farms adjoining; the latter where his son A. Hazen Hibbard now resides, the

\*Col. Hurd was one of the Proprietors of the town. He was originally a lawyer in Boston; but having removed to Portsmouth in this State, he became Secretary to Gov. Wentworth, and while acting in this capacity had his name inserted as one of the Proprietors of Bath, also of Lyman, Lisbon, and other towns in this vicinity. The Governor having left the country at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Col. H. came to this section of the State, and at length settled in Haverhill, where he resided several years. He finally returned to Boston and died there. The farms now belonging to E. Child, H. Buck, S. Lang, A. W. Woods, and some others, at one time were all owned by him. He also gave the land on which the old meeting-house was built.





former on that afterwards owned and occupied by Deacon Buck.

John Child came from Woodstock, Conn., in 1786, and after a few years purchased and settled upon the farm now occupied by Widow Walker. When near sixty years of age, he removed to where his son Dwight P. Child now lives. Not long after his arrival here, he was followed by his brother Dudley and six sisters. Dudley settled on the farm now belonging to Wm. Lang, Esq.; in later years he removed to where his son Dudley now resides.

Amasa Buck came also in 1786, from Somers, Conn. He first commenced in the east part of the town on the farm now occupied by Aaron Hibbard; he afterwards exchanged farms with deacon Timothy Hibbard, and for the remainder of his life resided where his grandson, Timothy H. Buck, now lives.

Henry Hancock came the same year and settled on the farm where his son, Thomas Hancock, now resides. Mr. H. was a native of England; emigrated to this country in 1770; after residing a year or two at New Haven, Conn., he removed to Lyman; after the war commenced, he went to Haverhill and there remained till 1786, when he came and settled in Bath.

Aaron Powers, Roger Sargent, and Maxi Haseltine, also came about the same time, as their names appear upon the town records at this date.

William and Samuel Lang came a year or two later, from Portsmouth, N. H., — the latter settled upon the farm now occupied by his son Sherburne Lang. Andrew Woods came in 1793, and settled upon the farm now belonging to his son, William Arthur Woods.





# FIRST TOWN MEETING AND EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

The first town meeting held in Bath, was in 1784. Previous to this, the business of the township had been transacted by the Proprietors. Desirous of securing a regular town organization, several of the inhabitants, in May of this year, presented a petition to Moses Dow, Esq., of Haverhill, justice of the peace, stating that they had "no town officers nor any regular method of calling a meeting for the choice of the same," and requesting him to call a meeting for that purpose. This petition was signed by

Ezra Child,	Thomas Wheeler,
Jeremiah Hutchins.	Aaron Bailey,
Moses Pike,	Heman Amy,
Aaron Powers,	David Weeks,
John Waters,	John Rowell,
John Lapish,	Moses Pike, Jr.

Pursuant to the above request, a warrant for a town meeting was issued by Mr. Dow, which was held, July 26, 1784, at the dwelling house of Mr. John Way. The following were the town officers chosen at this meeting, viz:—

<i>Moderator.</i>	<i>Town Clerk.</i>
Mr. John Way.	Mr. Jacob Hurd.
<i>Selectmen.</i>	<i>Fence Viewers.</i>
Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins,	Mr. John Merrill,
Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn,	Mr. Aaron Hibbard.
Mr. Ezra Child.	<i>Surveyor of Lumber.</i>
<i>Tything Men.</i>	Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins.
Mr. Aaron Bailey,	<i>Sealer of Weights and Meas.</i>
Mr. Ezra Child.	Mr. Jacob Hurd.



*Constable.*

Mr. Mark Sandborn.

*Highway Surveyors.*

Mr. John Merrill,

Mr. Daniel Mills,

Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn,

Dea. John Jewett,

Mr. David Powers.

*Hog Reeves.*

Mr. Elisha Cleaveland,

Mr. John Rowell.

*Sealer of Leather.*

Mr. Moses Eastman..

*Pound Keeper.*

Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn.

At a subsequent town meeting, in August of the same year, it was voted, "that the sum of forty pounds be raised for repairing the highways and bridges; that four shillings be allowed for each day's work done on the highway;" and the same "for each yoke of oxen;" also, "that the sum of eight pounds be raised for defraying the town charges."

At the regular town meeting, in March 1785, it was voted to raise seventy pounds for repairing the highways and bridges; seven pounds for defraying the town charges; and "that the price of wheat be six shillings, Indian Corn three shillings, and peas six shillings, that may be received for defraying the town charges." Also voted, "that Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn's barnyard be *pound* for the ensuing year."

March 16, 1785, "the freeholders and other inhabitants of the towns of Bath, Lyman, Landaff, Concord alias Gunthwait (now Lisbon), Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Dartmouth, Northumberland, Stratford, Cockburn and Colburn, qualified to vote for a Representative," met at the house of Mr. William Eastman, in Bath, and chose "Maj. John Young as a member of the General Court to be convened at Portsmouth on the first Wednesday of June" following.\*

\*The tradition, that Mr. Stephen Bartlett was chosen at this time as the Representative of this District, is incorrect. For we learn from the

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In 1786, the town voted "that the inhabitants bring in their accounts of the services they did in the late war;" that Ezra Child, Jeremiah Hutchins, and Jacob Hurd, be a committee to receive the accounts; and that Ezra Child be an agent to attend the General Court and present the accounts. Also voted "that a public post be erected at or near the dwelling house of Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn for the purpose of setting up town warnings and all other public notifications."

In the warning to the town meeting in 1787, one of the articles was, "to see if the town will choose a man to see and take care that the law concerning the salmon in Ammonoosuc river is observed." Also voted "that the folks from Maxi Haseltine's to the great river and up the great river, shall be released from the taxes now due." At this period the Connecticut was often designated as the "great river."

It appears from the records, that at this time and for several years subsequent, it was quite a common occurrence either to warn or to carry individuals, and sometimes whole families, out of town. This was done to prevent their gain-

records, that at the annual town meeting in 1785, Mr. Bartlett was chosen Moderator and also one of the selectmen; that in Sept. following, the town voted "that the selectmen prefer a petition to the General Court to enable them legally to tax the Proprietors and non-residents of the town," and appointed "Mr. Stephen Bartlett to carry forward said petition." It was while attending the General Court for this purpose, and not as representative, that his death occurred. In Dec. following, the town chose "Mr. Ezra Child selectman instead of Mr. Stephen Bartlett lately deceased." Mr. Ezra Goodwin says that he died at Newton, at the house of his brother Eliphalet. He was then a lad of fourteen, and recollects well the particulars respecting the death and burial of Mr. B. Consequently the tradition that he fell down dead before the Court House, seems also to be unfounded.





ing a legal settlement and thus becoming town paupers. Relating to this subject, we find the following interesting record :

"To Mr. John Foreman, }  
Constable of Bath. }

You are hereby ordered and directed to take the body of Polly Bailey, if she is to be found in the town of Bath, and carry her out of town to Haverhill, her last place of abode, and deliver her to one of the selectmen : and to carry her out immediately. Hereof fail not, &c.

AARON POWERS, }  
AMASA BUCK, } Selectmen."

Bath, Dec. 8, 1787.

"In obedience to the above warrant, I have taken the body of the within named Polly Bailey, and have rid her out of town, and have left her with Col. Hayward who is one of the selectmen of Haverhill. Fees £0-3s.-6d. Extra cost £0-12s.

JOHN FOREMAN, Constable."\*

Bath, Dec. 12, 1787.

In March, 1788, the town voted "to unite with Landaff and Lincoln in sending a petition to the General Court for the privilege of sending a representative from these three towns." This petition was not granted. But a similar one, presented in 1792, appears to have been successful. For it is recorded that in March, 1793, "the inhabitants of Bath, Landaff and Lincoln, met at the house of Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins, Innholder," and chose "Amasa Buck, Moderator," and "Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins, representative." These three towns continued to form one representative District till the

\* Mr. Foreman lived on the farm now owned by Moses Abbott, and was the first that occupied it.



year 1800, when Bath alone sent a representative; and chose Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins.

Under date of Nov. 1789, we find the following: "Voted that Doctor Isaac Moore set up a house of Inoculation in this town, one half mile west of Mr. David Weeks." Mrs. Smith states that this movement on the part of Doctor Moore met with great opposition; and that the first house he erected was torn down by the disaffected, before it was finished. He succeeded, however, the next year in completing one; and a good many persons (she among the rest,) went there and had the small pox. But in a short time it came to a sudden end — in 1793, it took fire and was burnt to ashes.

#### PLACE OF MEETING FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The first notice in the town records on this subject is under date of Oct. 1785, when it was voted "that the most convenient place to assemble on the Sabbath for divine worship to be on the plain, about twenty or thirty rods from the croch of the roads leading to Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn's (now Mr. Minot's,) and Mr. Stephen Smith's towards Mr. Smith's." This was near the spot now occupied by the grave-yard, and where, a few years after, a town-house was built. In 1788, the town voted "that Capt. E. Sandborn's be the place for public worship, the west side of Ammonoosuc river, and Mr. John Bedel's be the place for public worship on the east side of Ammonoosuc river." The next year it was voted, "that the place for meeting for public worship be at Col. Ebenezer Sandborn's until another place be provided."

It was not long before efforts were made to provide another place, by erecting a town house that could be used for



public worship till a meeting house should be built. In March, 1791, it was "voted to build a house for the use of the town, near the corner of the road leading from Col. E. Sandborn's to Stephen Smith's and Obadiah Eastman's mill — the dimensions of the house to be as follows, viz. : 30 feet on the ground, 9 feet posts, the roof boarded and shingled, the walls to be boarded by feather-edging the boards, 5 windows to contain 90 squares — said house to be completed by the first of Oct. next ;" "voted to raise one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat towards building the house aforesaid ;" also "voted that Capt. Jeremiah Hutchins, Mr. Henry Hancock and Mr. Ezra Child, be a committee for building the aforementioned house." In Oct. 1792, it was "voted to have a tier of wall-pews in the town house, and to sell the pew ground at public auction, for the purpose of finishing said town house." This was the "shanty-like building" referred to in the address. It had but a brief existence ; for during the autumn of 1793, a fire having broke out in the woods, spread with such rapidity, that before it was subdued, it had consumed this house, and also the Pest house of Doctor Moore..

In June, 1798, the town voted to build a meeting house, (54 feet by 42) ; to raise one hundred and fifty pounds for defraying the expense ; to set it (where the old house now stands) on land given by John Hurd, Esq., for this purpose ; and appointed Roger Sargent, Ezra Child, and Amasa Buck, the building committee. It would seem from the records, that before much progress had been made in getting the materials, various obstacles arose ; and during the next four years, numerous town meetings were held, and some conflicting votes were passed. Many of the inhabitants were opposed to levying a tax ; some disliked the location ; while others wished to have two houses built, one in the





east, the other in the west, part of the town. At length in the early part of 1802, all that had hitherto been done was "disannulled"; the committee were discharged; and 96 dollars raised to indemnify them for their time and expenditure in procuring materials.

Undisheartened by the past, another effort to secure a place for public worship was speedily undertaken. In Dec. of this year, 1802, the town voted anew to build a meeting house (58 feet by 47,) on the spot where the old house now stands; that the pews be sold to raise the necessary funds; that Moses P. Payson, John Child, and Aaron Hibbard be the building committee; and that they "have three years to build it—to put up the frame and finish the outside the first year, to finish the lower part the second year, and to finish the gallery the third year." Under the direction of the committee, Mr. Sargent built it for \$3000, as stated in the address. This is the building now used as a town house; the steeple and pulpit having recently been taken down and the body pews removed.

In 1833, another congregational meeting house (60 feet by 46) was built by individuals, at Bath village, at a cost of about \$5000. This house has been pronounced by good judges as one of uncommon symmetry, and has a fine toned bell, weighing twelve hundred pounds. The Universalist meeting house was built in 1836, and cost near seventeen hundred dollars. The Union meeting house at Swift Water, was built in 1840, at an expense of about eleven hundred dollars.



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## CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Many of the early settlers of this town, especially those who removed here at the close of the Revolutionary war, came from the south part of this State and from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Their sentiments and feelings on religious subjects, and the importance of gospel institutions, were of the Puritan stamp. This was manifested by their early efforts to establish the ordinances of religion and secure a permanent ministry.

The first church formed in Bath was in 1778, by Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland. It was established according to the Presbyterian platform, though contrary to the wishes of some of its members, who preferred the Congregational order. As others from Massachusetts and Connecticut came in, this dissatisfaction increased ; and in 1791, the Presbyterian church was dissolved, and a Congregational church organized in its stead, consisting of nineteen members.

Less than three weeks after the town was organized, at a meeting held Aug. 11, 1784, the town voted, "that four bushels of wheat be allowed Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland per day for his past services ;" also voted to give him "three dollars or three bushels of wheat per day for the future." In Oct. following, the town gave him a call to settle with them in the work of the ministry, offering him a salary of 220 bushels of wheat per year. A few months after, they voted "to give him forty pounds as a further encouragement to his settlement ;" also "forty pounds for building him a dwelling house, to be paid in labor and building materials." This call he declined.

In 1790, another effort was made to settle a minister.



Rev. Enos Bliss having preached several months as a candidate, the town voted him a call, and "to give him one hundred acres of land," "the clearing, sowing and harvesting, of ten acres yearly for ten years to come," and "after that to furnish him with an hired man so long as he continues as minister for the town." At an adjourned meeting, it was voted "to give him fifty pounds for the first year, then to advance five pounds yearly till it amounts to seventy pounds, to be paid in produce at the rate of five shillings per bushel for wheat;" also "to procure one right of land to be made secure to him and his heirs." Notwithstanding the liberal provision thus made for his support, he gave to this call a negative answer.

In the latter part of this year, Rev. Nicholas Dudley preached as a candidate nearly three months, but without receiving a call to settle. The next year, 1791, a call was extended to Rev. Pelatiah Chapin, which he declined. Some efforts were made to settle Rev. Mr. Fish, in 1793, and Rev. Experience Esterbrooks, in 1795; but they were unsuccessful. Mr. Esterbrooks, however, preached some years as a stated supply, and finally died here.

Of those who preached in Bath during the next eight years, little or nothing is known, except that in 1798 and '9, Rev. David Goodall preached several months; and in 1800, Rev. Stephen Williams was engaged for "three months on probation"—"one third of the preaching to be at Mr. John Dodge's, one third at Mr. Ezra Child's, and one third at Mr. Stephen Couch's"—that is in the west, centre, and east parts of the town. At the close of his engagement, the town voted "not to settle Rev. Mr. Williams."

These efforts to secure a permanent ministry, so long unavailing, were at length crowned with success. On the 10th of April, 1805, a call was extended to Rev. D. Sutherland, to which he returned the following answer.



“TO THE INHABITANTS OF BATH:

A part of the committee, appointed at your last town meeting, waited on me to communicate your wish of my settling among you as a minister of the gospel. For this expression of your kind approbation, be pleased to accept of my most grateful acknowledgements.

I have considered your invitation attentively. I have also considered the situation I have occupied since my arrival in this country; and from every view I can take of both, it seems clearly to be my duty to comply with your request; my own unfitness, indeed, to discharge the duties of the important station to which you invite me, is the principal if not the only obstacle in the way. When I take even a superficial view of the various functions of the ministerial office, I am always ready to say with Paul, “Who is sufficient for these things?” My only encouragement is, that God hath said, “My grace is sufficient for thee.” As I am embarked already in the cause of my exalted Lord, I hope he will give me grace to be faithful amongst you, as well as among any other people. Presuming, therefore, on your indulgence to my weaknesses, and trusting in divine aid, I have concluded to accept of your offer.

I am, with much affection,

Your Servant in the Lord,

DAVID SUTHERLAND.

BARNET, MAY 1, 1805.”

As stated in the address, he was installed in October; and his pastoral relation to the church continued till 1843. His successor, Rev. Edward Cleveland, after preaching more than a year as a stated supply, was installed July 31,





1844. He filled the pastoral office till Oct. 16, 1849, when his dismission took place.\*

Mr. Cleveland was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Boutelle. He received a call in Dec. 1849; this he negatived, but consented to preach for a time as a stated supply. A second invitation to settle, given in 1851, he also declined. To a third call he gave an affirmative answer, and was installed March 10, 1853.†

It is stated in the address, that after the building of the meeting house at Bath Village, a division of the Church and Society took place. Those who remained at the old house, in 1835, settled Rev. Peter J. Nichols as their pastor. Owing to ill health, he was dismissed in 1839, and died July 2, 1842, at the age of forty-six.

In April, 1839, Rev. Joseph Marsh was employed as a stated supply for one year. After leaving Bath, he labored for a time at Orford, and subsequently at Bethlehem and Franconia.

In June, 1843, at a meeting of the members of both churches, it was voted to "unite and form one Congregational church in Bath;" the body thus formed, was recognized and constituted as a church by the council that installed Rev. E. Cleveland, in July, 1844.

A METHODIST CHURCH was established in this town, in 1819; a class having been formed that year at Swift Water, Rev. Lewis Bates being at that time their preacher. For

\* Mr. Cleveland was born in Shipton, Canada East; graduated at Yale College in 1832; settled in Rochester, N. H., in 1837; after leaving Bath, settled in Cabot, Vt., Nov. 1849, where he remained till 1853; and is now preaching at Barnet, Vt. as a stated supply.

† Mr. Boutelle is a native of Leominster, Mass.; graduated at Amherst College in 1829, and at Andover Seminary in 1832; was settled in Plymouth, Mass., in May, 1834, and at Woodstock, Conn., in Dec. 1837, where he remained till 1849.



more than twenty years they had no resident minister, but enjoyed preaching more or less of the time from those on this circuit. Rev. G. W. H. Clark was stationed here in 1844, and Rev. Henry Hill in 1845. During the next two years they had no regular supply; but for three years following, Prof. King and others from Newbury, Vt., furnished them with preaching. Rev. Daniel Barbour was stationed here in 1851; Rev. Thomas J. Andrews in 1852 and 3; and Rev. Oloff H. Call in 1854 and 5.

A UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY was organized in Bath, in 1830. Their first minister was Rev. Moses Ballou. He commenced his labors here in 1834, and continued about two years. He was succeeded, in 1836, by Rev. Merritt Sanford, who remained till 1838. After Mr. S. left, Rev. Dennis Chapin was employed a part of a year. Their next minister was Rev. Hosford Tillotson, who came in 1839, and left in 1841. Mr. T.'s successor was Rev. Horace Morse, who was employed about one year. Rev. Alexander Hichborn succeeded Mr. M., and preached here between one and two years, in 1843 and '44. Mr. H. was followed by Rev. Alexander R. Abbott. He commenced his labors here in 1845, and continued near three years. Since he left, the Society have employed no one stately, having had only occasional preaching.

#### INCREASE OF REV. D. SUTHERLAND'S SALARY.

In the town records containing an account of the doings at the Annual Meeting, in March, 1817, we find the following: "Voted to make an addition of two hundred dollars to Rev. David Sutherland's salary." The "fit of good nature," alluded to in the address, and which induced the above vote,



was much indebted to a short but eloquent speech made in town meeting by James I. Swan, Esq., just before the vote was taken. A legal gentleman, \* who heard the speech, and on whom it made a vivid impression, having kindly furnished a report of it substantially as it was delivered, it is here inserted.

### SPEECH OF J. I. SWAN, ESQ.

"MR. MODERATOR, AND GENTLEMEN:

"I feel constrained by a sense of justice, to rise in support of the motion now before the town. We are not called upon to be liberal, or to be generous, but simply to be just. If we vote the increase of the salary of our pastor, which the motion contemplates, it will be but a provision for a partial equivalent for benefits received. I would that the sense of justice, and even the generous impulses of the town, were sufficiently awakened, to lead us to do our whole duty on this occasion. Let us reflect that this movement comes not from him, in whose favor it is made. Justice delayed for such a call, would be long delayed. Time would not be sufficient to accomplish the object. No, Mr. Moderator, it is well known to every one within the reach of my voice, that he could never be induced to bestow one thought upon this subject. His is not the worship of Mammon, but of the living God. He seeks not the riches of this world, but only the rich rewards of righteousness. He will take no thought for the morrow, "for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself," as to him. But shall we be remiss in duty, for the reason that he is not clamorous in his demands of its performance? I trust not.

\* Hon. A. S. Woods.





"Are there not around us, abundant evidences of the great value of the services of our reverend and revered pastor, among this people? Through whose efforts and prayers, has this large and respectable church been gathered and established in our midst? How many of our people and neighbors are, at this moment, through his aid and instrumentality, rejoicing in the blessings of free pardon, and in the hope of a blissful immortality? The large and commodious building in which we are now assembled, is filled on each successive Sabbath with an attentive audience, attracted hither to listen to the word of God, as it shall be spoken in their presence. Did any one ever leave this house of worship on such an occasion, who did not feel himself, in some degree, improved in heart and purpose, by what he had seen and what he had heard? I appeal to the experience of all present. Did any one present, ever leave this house on such an occasion, and go away, filled with other than sentiments of admiration and love. I must confess, that I have been more captivated by his manner, and charmed by his eloquence, than by that of any other public speaker to whom I have ever listened. But I do not consider that his greatest worth and richest gifts are those which he possesses, and which come to us through his public administrations. In his private walk, he is a perfect exemplar. His very air and manner mark strongly his whole character. He is ever cheerful, yet dignified; and though his conversation is often amusing, it is, nevertheless, uniformly attended with a moral that both solemnizes and improves the heart. I believe that no man ever had an interview with our revered pastor, of however trifling moment, who did not feel his mind solemnized and his heart improved. His whole manner and conversation are redolent of his virtues and his graces. The good revere him, while the wicked and the profane are awed





into silence by his very presence. I never saw the man, whose presence was so agreeable and yet so awful. The vile and the good alike revere him. He knows no hatred, and he really has no enemies.

“Mr. Moderator, I would ask, sir, by whose efforts, our common schools throughout the whole town, are cherished and fostered, and made productive of advantage to the pupils that attend them? Who is it, that visits each and every one of them, at least four times each year, and by his advice and counsels leads on the young minds, not only in the path of science, but of virtue? Is there a child in this town, of four years of age, who does not love and revere him as a father, and regard him as his benefactor? I need not say to you, that those frequent visits of our schools, and the untiring efforts of our good minister, for the advancement of the interests of education in this town, and for the success of our schools, are made “without money and without price.” That service certainly comes not within the ordinary range of pastoral duties, and is not usually performed as such. But although no compensation is asked, and I might say it is not thought of by our pastor, is it the less the part of duty and of decency, to acknowledge the kind service in some way, as a thing of which we have knowledge, and which we duly appreciate? I say, then, let us not be ungrateful, if we are not inclined to be generous, or entirely and fully just.

“Mr. Moderator, I admire the far-sightedness, and the wise prudence, which led to the employment of this excellent and admirable man, to discharge the parochial duties of the town, and inculcate the Christian virtues among this people. Besides the religious influence which he exerts, and the great moral power which he exercises over this community, through the acknowledged purity of his character and the rectitude of his life, is it not of consequence to us, and ought it not to

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be to us a source of pride and pleasure, that in the course of a mysterious providence, we have, and can boast of, a citizen and pastor, whose fame for benevolence and every Christian virtue, for exact learning, charming and fervid eloquence, and a faithful discharge of every Christian duty, is unsurpassed, I might well say unequaled, by that of any other person within the limits of this State. His very name is an honor to us ; while the brightness of his character sheds a halo of glory around us, and adds lustre and worth to our town. I would aim at no flattering eulogy of this good man. I could not, if I would, add brilliancy to his estimable character. I would, and I intend speaking of him, but in terms of moderate justice. I would indulge in no faucy sketch, but only in realities.

“ I am addressing an auditory of persons who duly appreciate the Christian religion, and who value moral worth above all price. I need not say to you, that civilization is the handmaid of Christianity, and only keeps pace with it. The line of distinction between civilization and barbarism, is marked and limited by its spread and its limit, with the same unerring exactness, with which the magnetic needle is attracted towards the pole. I need not say, that it is through its instrumentality and power alone, that peace and good will on earth, and happiness in full fruition in an untried world, are vouchsafed to man. As we estimate, then, the worth of religion and religious privilege ; as we value the spread of its influences among us ; as we regard the importance of religious example and of moral worth among us ; as we value the prevalence of honor, of virtue, and of truth, and the power of eloquence when directed to proper objects ; as we estimate the rich fruits of a well directed moral, religious, and literary education of the youth of our town ; let us act upon the question before us, with a full sense and appreci-



ation of our best interests and of our duty, and when called upon to vote, let the 'ayes' be heard to come to the rescue, with a loud and unvaried acclaim."

After listening to the fervid eloquence of Mr. Swan, and having thus forcibly presented before them the indebtedness of a community to the gospel ministry, and the special obligations of this town to their worthy and esteemed minister, it is not surprising that the citizens of Bath instantly voted the large addition to his salary already mentioned; nor that the following vote was also passed and recorded in immediate connection with it — "Voted, that Rev. David Sutherland's property be exempt from taxation for the future." Such spontaneous exhibitions of a people's good will to their pastor, and of their high appreciation of the gospel ministry, help to form the "sunny side" of ministerial life, and are alike honorable to minister and people. It seems proper, indeed justice and impartiality require, that another extract from the town records relating to this same subject, should be here inserted. It is found recorded just ten years after the foregoing, and needs no eulogy or comment, for it speaks for itself.

**"TO-THE MODERATOR OF THE TOWN MEETING :**

Permit me, my dear sir, to express through you to the inhabitants of this town, the profound sense of gratitude I entertain for the uninterrupted favors and kindness they have bestowed on me upwards of twenty years past. And as a small expression of that gratitude, I hereby relinquish forever, one-sixth of the amount of salary, which several years ago, without any solicitude of mine, they so liberally voted me. I am not induced to this measure by the request or suggestion of any individual; but by the apprehension that as produce has fallen in value, many may feel it an incon-





venience to pay their proportion of that very generous support which of late years has been given me. That the blessing of the God of Heaven, whom I profess to serve in the gospel of His Son, may rest on every family and every individual in this place, is the earnest prayer of

Your devoted servant,

DAVID SUTHERLAND.

BATH, March 13, 1829."

### REVIVALS.

There have been in this town, at different periods, several seasons of unusual attention to the subject of religion — some of them of great interest and power. One of these was in 1811, succeeding the prevalence of the spotted fever in the place. During this revival, many found joy and peace in believing, and about thirty publicly professed Christ before the world. Another similar season of religious interest was enjoyed in 1818, which resulted in the addition of twenty-four to the church.

A still more remarkable work of grace occurred in the latter part of 1820, and the fore part of the year following. On the second Sabbath of September, 1820, the late William Morrison, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hurl, and Mr. Ebenezer Ricker, became deeply affected in view of their lost and ruined state as sinners; and during the subsequent week their wives and several others were awakened. The good work increased rapidly, and soon became general throughout the town. Among all classes, the salvation of the soul was, for several months, the all engrossing subject. As results of this great and glorious revival, more than a hundred united with the



Congregational Church, and a considerable number with the Methodist Church.

In 1827 and 1828, another gracious season was enjoyed, which added thirty to the church; and still another in 1831, when thirty-eight joined the church.

The last extensive revival in this town, was in the winter and spring of 1851. Between fifty and sixty were numbered among the hopeful subjects of the work. The first Sabbath in May, forty-four individuals — husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters — came out into the aisles of the sanctuary, and there stood up together, and publicly covenanted with one another, with the church, and with the great Head of the Church, that henceforth they would live as becometh the disciples of Christ; while more than half of the number received the ordinance of baptism. That scene will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

In addition to the above, there have been several seasons of unusual religious interest in different sections of the town, in which more or less individuals have become the subjects of a Christian hope, and united with the followers of Christ.

### DEACONS.

The following individuals have held the office of deacon in the Congregational Church :

Amasa Buck,	Philemon Ruggles,
Timothy Hibbard,	Alvan Hastings,
Samuel Lang,	John M. Child,
Dudley Child,	Stephen N. Bartlett,
Nathan Dewey,	Michael Bartlett.



## SCHOOLS.

There had been private schools prior to 1786, but the first appropriation made by the town for this object, was in that year, when it was voted "to raise 60 bushels of wheat for the support of a school." The next year, "100 bushels of wheat at six shillings per bushel," were voted for the same object; and about this amount was raised for several succeeding years.

This town is so intersected with rivers, and diversified with hills and mountains, that it has always been found exceedingly difficult to divide it into districts so as to accommodate and satisfy all. The early settlers encountered this difficulty in its full strength. Previous to 1787, there appears to have been but one district. That year the town was divided into *four* districts — the *first* embraced all the central part of the town, extending north to Lyman line; the *second* included Ammonoosuc valley on both sides of the river; the *third*, all the easterly portion of the town; and the *fourth*, all west of Gardner's mountain.

In 1790, these several districts were "empowered to build a school house, and tax themselves to pay for the same." In attempting to carry this measure into execution, formidable difficulties arose about the location of the school houses, and other matters connected therewith, which threw the whole town into a ferment that lasted several years, and occasioned various conflicting votes. In March 1792, it was voted "not to divide the town into two districts," and "not to raise any money for schooling." In August of the same year, a vote was passed "to have but one district in the town;" a week or two after, "that four school houses be built," and that one hundred pounds be raised by the town for building them.



But in September, the town voted "to disannul all former votes respecting school houses;" they then voted "to build three school houses," and that "no schools be kept till said houses are built." This did not settle their troubles; for in 1793, a vote was passed "not to raise any money for finishing the three school houses that are built;" and the next year it was voted, "not to build any more school houses," and "not to finish the three now built." At length, in 1795, the matter seems to have been adjusted by a vote "to have five new districts," making eight in all.

That some of the old leaven, however, still remained, is indicated by a vote passed in 1798, appointing Mr. Ezra Child "to prosecute the persons that pulled down the school house." The next year, 1799, the limits of the eight districts were distinctly defined and recorded, and \$600 raised for building school houses. As the population increased, new districts were formed from time to time, till the whole number in town was thirteen; but recently they have been reduced to twelve. A Committee for visiting schools was first appointed by the town in 1811, consisting of Rev. D. Sutherland, M. P. Payson, Esq., and Mr. David Smith. The same individuals were elected to this office for several succeeding years.

The ACADEMY in Bath was built in 1848, at an expense of about \$1700. The following gentlemen are its

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ira Goodall, Esq.	Hon. Andrew S. Woods,
Isaac Patterson, Esq.	Chester C. Hutchins, Esq.
Hon. James H. Johnson,	Rev. E. Irvin Carpenter,
Arthur Livermore, Esq.	Samuel P. Peavey, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Boutelle.	



which is a very good example of the kind of work which is being done in the field of the history of the United States. The author has been very successful in his attempt to bring together the various elements of the history of the United States, and to show how they have been influenced by the various factors which have been mentioned in the text. The author has been very successful in his attempt to bring together the various elements of the history of the United States, and to show how they have been influenced by the various factors which have been mentioned in the text.

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## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Proprietors under the old Charter voted, in 1768, "to lay out a road through Bath from Haverhill road." This road came down by the Wiser Hill, crossed the Ammonoosuc above the Harris place, passed up near Perch pond, down by Messrs. Minots, and by the centre graveyard out to the Weeks' neighborhood, thence by the Proprietors' Mills, and onward to Lyman line — thus running through the town diagonally from southwest to northeast. Roads, branching out from this, were soon made to Bath village, and to the different parts of the town as the wants of the settlers required.

At a Proprietors' meeting in May, 1772, it was "voted that Asa Porter, Esq. provide a good canoe at the Proprietors' expense, and deliver it to Capt. Samuel Titus to be used for transporting people over Ammonoosuc river near his dwelling house in this town." (Capt. Titus lived on the north side of the river, on what is now known as the Harris farm.) This canoe was procured the same year, for which Mr. Porter presented a bill of one pound and ten shillings. Mrs. Smith says, that many a time when young she crossed the Ammonoosuc in this canoe, at the same time holding a horse's head to swim the river; and that she often crossed the Connecticut river in the same way.

The amount expended in this town for roads and bridges, has always been large. In 1784, the first year of its organization, forty pounds were appropriated for this purpose; the next year, seventy pounds; the year following, one hundred pounds; and for the next ten years, it varied from fifty to one hundred pounds annually. In 1798, \$333 were raised for this object, and near the same sum yearly till 1802, when it



was increased to \$600, and in 1808, to \$700. In 1809 the town voted "to raise \$1000, to be laid out in repairing roads and bridges; \$200 for building a road and bridge near Andrew Woods' mill; and \$100 for repairing the road over Gardner's Mountain"—making \$1300 for that year. All this was in addition to the several sums expended from time to time in building bridges over the Ammonoosuc rivers.

The first bridge built over either of these rivers was in 1793. At the annual meeting in March of this year, the town voted not to act upon an article inserted in the warning to see if they would build a bridge over the Wild Ammonoosuc. In the course of the year, several individuals on their own responsibility constructed one of hewed string-pieces, laid lengthwise across the river, near its mouth. For this they presented a bill of nine pounds, which, after being rejected for several years, was finally allowed and paid by the town. In 1798, a new and more substantial bridge was built in its stead. Since then several others have been built at or near the same place; the present one, in 1846, at an expense of near \$1200.

One year after the rude structure of string-pieces had been thrown across the Wild Ammonoosuc, a good bridge was built at Bath Village. In Nov. 1793, the town voted "to build a bridge across Ammonoosuc river over the mill-pond above Mr. Sargent's and Esq. Hurd's mills;" "to raise eighty pounds for defraying the expense;" "that the price of wheat paid for labor shall be four shillings per bushel, and if any work shall be turned in, the price of a day's work shall be three shillings, persons finding themselves in provisions and tools." Amasa Buck, Jeremiah Hutchins and Daniel Bailey were appointed a Committee for building the bridge. It was commenced in the forepart of 1794, and during the season completed. In November of that year,



thirty pounds more were raised by the town, to finish it — making the whole expense \$366 66. This bridge having been demolished by the ice, the town voted, in 1806, “to build a new bridge over Ammonoosuc river near Mr. Sargent’s mills, at or near where the old one now stands; to raise \$1000 for the same; and that the selectmen be a committee to superintend its erection.” In 1820, a third bridge was built at the same place. This having been carried off by a flood in February, 1824, it was soon replaced by a new one. The present bridge at this place was built in 1832, at an expense of about \$3,500, and is nearly 400 feet in length. The White Mountain Railroad passes under the west end of this bridge.

Several bridges have also been built across the Wild Ammonoosuc at Swift Water. The first was about 1810; after having stood some eight years, it was swept away by a flood, and another built in its stead. This was also carried off in 1828, and a third one was built the next year. In 1849, this was taken down and replaced by the present one, at a cost of near \$1000.

Haverhill and Bath united in building the bridge across the Ammonoosuc at Woodsville, in 1829. This is a firm and substantial structure, built in accordance with Towne’s patent, and cost about \$2,400, one-half of which was paid by this town. All the bridges now in Bath cost the town not far from \$8,000; this includes the abutments, which were not taken into account in some of the above statements.

The road by the Narrows, referred to in the address as one of much public benefit, was built in 1828; and that from Swift Water, on the south side of the Wild Ammonoosuc, was made in 1839. All the roads in Bath are said to be 84 miles in length. The amount appropriated annually by the town for keeping in repair its numerous roads and bridges,

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the English language. The author discusses the various factors which have influenced the development of the language, such as the influence of Latin, French, and other foreign languages, and the influence of the social and political conditions of the time. He also discusses the various stages of the language, from Old English to Modern English, and the changes which have taken place in its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the English language, from the earliest times to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of the language, from Old English to Modern English, and the changes which have taken place in its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. He also discusses the influence of various factors on the development of the language, such as the influence of Latin, French, and other foreign languages, and the influence of the social and political conditions of the time.

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has been for several years past, from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RAILROAD through this town was graded in 1852, the rails were laid in 1853, and on the fourth of July of that year the cars commenced running as far as Lisbon, and early in August to its present termination at Littleton.

### MILLS.

The first mill built in Bath was in 1772, on Mill Brook, near Bedel's meadow, northeast of where M. L. Sandborn now resides. As early as 1768, the Proprietors sought to have a saw and grist mill built in the town, and made liberal offers to any one that would undertake the work. Similar offers were made the next year. In 1770, Edward Blair entered into a contract with the Proprietors to build a mill both for sawing and grinding, they agreeing to give him "forty-five pounds in money, three-fourths of a mile square of land to be laid out in a square body near the mill spot, and also to clear the road and haul the millstones." He commenced the work, but appears to have soon failed; for in January, 1771, it was voted "to give the creditors of Edward Blair" the same amount of money and land, provided they would complete the mills in a given time.

After some delay, the Proprietors voted in 1772, "to give Timothy Bedel, Esq. and Asa Porter, Esq. ninety pounds, and all the common lands lying in or belonging to the township of Bath, on condition that said Bedel and Porter will set up or complete a saw and grist mill by the first day of January next." They immediately entered upon the work,



and had the mills completed at the close of that year.\* After several years, these mills came into the possession of Obadiah Eastman, and were known as Eastman's Mills, and at a still later period as Miles' Mills. Other mills of a better class having been put in operation in the town, these were ultimately abandoned.

The fine water privilege at Bath Village was first occupied by Mr. Daniel Mills, who, in 1784 or 1785, built a grist mill on the east side of the river. Of this man, very little is known. The following anecdote, related of him, indicates that he possessed a contented disposition. "Soon after his first mill was built, it was carried away by a flood; whereupon he remarked he was glad of it, for it wasn't set in the right place. He therefore built a second one in the right place; this having been burnt down a short time after, he again said he was glad of it, for it wasn't built as it ought to have been. He then built a third one, which exactly suited him."

\* The following bill relating to this subject, indicates the difficulty and expense of transporting heavy articles at this early period:

#### THE PROPRIETORS OF BATH TO ASA PORTER, DR.

1772. To men, oxen and supplies when hauling mill stones, viz :		
5 days work fixing to haul the stones, at 4s.	£1	0 0
Paid people to help load,		6 0
41 days work at hauling the stones, at 4s.	8	4 0
10½ quarts of Rum, at 6s. per gallon,		15 9
10 dinners for people, at 6d.		6 8
12 pounds of pork for do., at 8d.		8 0
Provisions and bread for do.		10 0
Keeping 7 yoke of oxen one night,		7 0
Paid for 2 carts, 6s. each,		12 0
One sled broken and worn out hauling do.		11 0
Paid for returning carts to owners,		6 0
Paid for mending chains broke in said service,		3 0
	£13	9 5

It is a common practice to use the word "and" to connect two clauses in a sentence, but this is not always the best way to do so. Sometimes, using a semicolon or a dash can be more effective, especially when the clauses are closely related. For example, "The weather was perfect; we decided to go for a walk" is more concise than "The weather was perfect and we decided to go for a walk".

Another common mistake is using "and" to connect two independent clauses. This is a run-on sentence, and it should be corrected by using a period or a semicolon. For example, "The car was old and it was slow" should be "The car was old. It was slow" or "The car was old; it was slow".

It is also important to use "and" correctly when listing items. If the items are simple, "and" is fine. But if the items are complex, using "and" can make the sentence awkward. In such cases, using a semicolon or a dash can be better. For example, "I bought a red shirt, a blue shirt, and a green shirt" is fine, but "I bought a red shirt, a blue shirt, and a green shirt that I had bought last year" is awkward. A better way to write this is "I bought a red shirt, a blue shirt, and a green shirt; the green shirt was the one I had bought last year".

Finally, it is important to use "and" correctly when connecting two clauses that are not directly related. In such cases, using "and" can be confusing. Instead, using a semicolon or a dash can be more effective. For example, "The car was old and it was slow" is confusing because the two clauses are not directly related. A better way to write this is "The car was old; it was slow" or "The car was old - it was slow".

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About 1790, Mr. Mills sold out to Roger Sargent, who built a saw mill on the same side of the river. Near the same time, (before 1793,) Jacob Hurd, Esq., in connection with his father, built both a saw and a grist mill on the west side of the Ammonoosuc. At that time there was no bridge over the river, and people had to cross in a boat; of course there was more occasion for a saw and grist mill on both sides than at present. In the early part of the present century, the grinding was done at Mr. Hurd's mill on the west side, and the sawing on the east side — the reverse of what is practised now.

After several years, Richard Gookin\* bought out both

\* Mr. Gookin, though not a resident of Bath, contributed largely to its prosperity during his lifetime. His son, Warren D. Gookin, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has furnished me with a few facts of much interest, relating to his father.

Richard Gookin was born at Boston, in 1769. In connection with his brother, he made the first watch springs manufactured in America. Having lost his brother and other relatives by the small pox, which ravaged Boston about 1790, he took charge of a Nail Factory established by English capitalists, (Guppy & Armstrong,) at Newbury, Byfield, Mass. While there, he became acquainted with Benjamin Standring, who had recently brought from England certain parts of a wool carding machine, contrary to the laws of that country, which prohibited the exportation of machinery. To this machine Mr. G. made certain improvements, for which he received two Patents under Jefferson's Administration, and forming a connection with Mr. Standring, they made in Boston the first carding machines ever used in the United States, wool having previously been carded by hand. As the country seemed likely to use these machines, they moved to Haverhill, N. H., in 1799, and there established a manufactory, which supplied machines to sixteen States of our Union, and also to Canada.

Mr. G. was a large owner of mills, being extensively connected with woolen factories in all parts of New England. He was also a man of uncommon energy and enterprise, as was shown by his rebuilding in mid-winter, the mill-dams at Bath Village, which had been swept away by the great freshet of Feb. 12, 1824, thereby stopping all the mills. He died at Haverhill, where he had long resided, May 20, 1826.





Sargent and Hurd, and became the owner of the whole privilege on both sides of the river. He erected the present grist mill, which was then superior to any other in this section, and after running it near 20 years, disposed of it, and it came into the possession of S. Ross, Esq., and Hon. J. H. Johnson, its present owners.\* In 1833, a saw mill was built on the west side of the river, by Mr. Ross. He sold it, in 1839, to Mr. Johnson, its present owner; it is now in fine order, having been rebuilt the past year.

Several other mills have been established, at different periods, at Bath Village. About 1792, a Clothing mill was built by Knowles Clark. In 1796, it was hired for a year or two by Henry Hancock. In 1805, and for several years succeeding, it was in the possession of Ingalls & Fry. At length it came into the hands of Richard Gookin; and in 1822, it gave place to the present Woolen Factory.

About 1800, Stephen Couch established a Forge, and continued it in operation several years. In 1804, H. Hancock was connected with its management. As the business, however, was found to be unprofitable, it was suffered to run down.

Near the same time, Moses and Roger Sargent, Jr., erected a Nail Factory just above where the grist mill now stands; but after a few years it was abandoned.

In 1811, a Trip Hammer was established near the same spot, by Abraham Thomas and Daniel Bartlett; it continued in use twenty years.

About the same time, a Whetstone Factory was put in operation by Capt. Stephen Whiting & Co.; but after a few years it was given up.

\* Since this was written, Mr. Ross has sold his interest in it to Ida Hodge and Dudley C. Lang. It is now being rebuilt, with such improvements as will make it a mill of the very first class.





The Woolen Factory was built in 1822, by Richard Gookin and Caleb Hunt, at a cost of near \$10,000. On the night of Feb. 11, 1851,\* it took fire and was consumed with all its contents, nothing being left but its naked walls. It has since been rebuilt by I. Goodall, Esq., its present owner.

At Swift Water, a saw mill was built as early as 1793, by Dea. Timothy Hibbard and some of his neighbors, who united with him in the enterprise. This having gone to decay, a second one was built about 1816, by Jonathan Barnes & Co. This was burnt down, and in 1826 a third one was erected by Edmund Carleton; after being in operation several years, this was permitted to run down.

About 1826, a Clothing Mill was built at Swift Water, by Alvah Eastman; this, in 1839, was swept away by a flood. Another was built by Myron S. Woodard, which in 1842 took fire, and was burnt to ashes. This was replaced by a third one, in 1843.

There was no grist mill at Swift Water, till 1834, when the present mills, which are of a superior class, were built by Goodall & Hunt, at an expense of near \$5,000. A Starch Factory was built here in 1846, by Moody Chamberlain; and a shop for the manufacture of Bedsteads by machinery in 1849, by Benjamin Haywood.

About the year 1810, Jonathan Culver constructed a saw mill on the Will Ammonoosuc, some three-fourths of a mile from its mouth. This was afterwards owned or occupied for a time by Hamlin Rand; in March, 1839, it was carried off by a flood. The next year a new one was erected on the same spot, by J. M. Jackman & Co.; this they rebuilt and

\* The great fire at Bath Village occurred Feb. 11, 1824, just twenty-seven years before!



improved, in 1851. In connection with this, the same company built a Starch Factory, in 1847.

In 1844, D. K. Jackman erected a Starch Factory on Child's Brook near Jonathan Child's; after a few years it came into the possession of Samuel M. Bartlett, its present owner.

Several other Mills have been built at different times in various parts of the town, which are no longer in existence. About 1806, Roger Sargent built a dam across the Ammonoosuc half a mile above the Upper Village, and erected a saw mill on the east side of the river. After a few years, this was purchased by S. & J. Hutchins, who also built a grist mill and a clothing mill some twenty rods further east, bringing the water to supply them in a canal. For several years a large amount of business was done at these mills; but after being in operation near thirty years, they were permitted to run down. Early in this century, Stephen Smith erected a grist mill on Hurd's Brook, upon the west side of Gardner's Mountain, which continued in operation some twelve or fifteen years. About the same time, Andrew Woods built a saw mill on Mill Brook, near the school house in the Weeks' district, and run it some twenty years. About 1810, Timothy Barnes erected one on Payson's Brook, a third of a mile above the river road; but it soon run down. Near the same time, Chester Beckley built one on King's Brook, a little west of the Swift Water graveyard; this was in operation some fifteen years.

In 1814, Ezra Child built a saw mill on Child's Brook, about eighty rods from its mouth. This having been abandoned in a few years, Everett Kimball erected another on the same stream, near the north line of S. Minot's farm. After this had run down, a third one was built, in 1826, on the same brook a little higher up, by John and Dudley



Child ; this soon came into the possession of Stephen N. Bartlett, who run it a good many years. About 1825, Frank Trask erected a saw mill on the Wild Ammonoosuc, near a mile and a half above Swift Water ; after being in operation several years, it was swept away by a flood.

Some thirty years ago, a Clapboard Mill was built by William and James Eastman, on Mill Brook, not far from its mouth ; this too was carried off by a flood.

In 1847, Baxter Deming and William Waddell erected a Starch Factory on the west side of Gardner's Mountain ; but after two or three years it was abandoned.

About 1806, Roger Sargent constructed a Distillery, near where Abraham Thomas' house now stands, and employed it for a year or two in making rye whiskey ; Amos Towne then occupied it a few years in making potato whiskey. In 1810, Moses Abbott also built a Distillery, and engaged for three years in the manufacture of potato whiskey — this he now very deeply regrets.

## PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE PRACTISED IN BATH.

DOCT. ISAAC MOORE came to Bath from Haverhill in 1790. He married a daughter of Col. Timothy Bedel,\*

\* Mrs. Moore was born in this town, in 1771, and is supposed to be the oldest person born in Bath now living. Her father's house stood on a knoll near the river, and there being a freshet at the time of her birth, the house was surrounded by water on all sides ; she used to be told, therefore, playfully that she was born in the middle of the Ammonoosuc. She was married to Doct. Moore at the age of 18, and the next year removed to this town, where she resided nearly 30 years. Some years after the death of her first husband, she married a Mr. Rich, of Maidston, Vt. As his widow, she is now living at Barnet, Vt. ; and for a lady of 84 years, she enjoys remarkable health, retains her intellectual faculties, and is able to perform daily labor.





and resided for several years on the Hurd place, near the old meeting house. He then removed to where S. and W. Minot now live, and there kept a public house for several years. At a subsequent period, he lived near Mr. Andrew Woods'.

DOCT. EDWARD DEAN moved to Bath in 1806, from Hardwick, Mass. After enjoying a large share of practice, he died Nov. 29, 1822, at the age of forty-four years.

DOCT. JOSEPH DEAN, after pursuing his professional studies with his brother Edward, commenced practice in this town, in 1821. His life came to a sudden and melancholy end on the 4th of July, 1832. While on a pleasure excursion in company with many others that day, when a little above Haverhill Corners, he fell from the steamboat, Capt. Duncan, into the Connecticut river, and being struck as was supposed by one of the paddle wheels, he sunk to rise no more ! His age was forty-two years.

DOCT. JOHN FRENCH, a native of South Hampton, N. H., after practising in his profession at Landaff fourteen years, moved into Bath in April, 1822 ; where he has had an extensive and successful practice up to the present time. While in Landaff, he was a member of the State Legislature four years, and of the Council three years ; he has also represented this town in the Legislature.

DOCT. MOSES F. MORRISON came to this town from Waterford, Vt., and commenced practice in July, 1832. After a residence of twenty years he removed from here, in 1852, to Nunda, in Western New York.

DOCT. SIMEON D. COLBURN was born March 23, 1803, in Claremont, N. H. After pursuing a regular course of study at the Medical Institution at Hanover, he commenced practice here in August, 1832. His death occurred in March, 1853, at the age of fifty years. Before his health



became impaired, he had a pretty widely extended practice, and enjoyed a fair reputation in his profession.

DOCT. JONATHAN SMITH Ross, son of Samuel Ross, Esq., of this town, was born April 6, 1822. After graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1843, and at the Medical University, Penn., in 1846, he entered upon his professional duties here in Nov. of that year. Having sustained for six years a good and growing reputation in his profession, he removed, in 1852, to Salmon Falls, in this State, where he is now engaged in medical practice.

DOCT. DAVID B. FRENCH was born in Bedford, N. H., Jan. 27, 1830. Having graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1851, and at the Medical Institution connected therewith in 1854, he came to this town and commenced practice in May of the same year. Though he has been here but a short time, he gives promise of being a successful practitioner.

## LAWYERS WHO HAVE PRACTISED IN BATH.

Bath has been celebrated for the number of those connected with the legal profession who have resided here. No less than twenty-two have practised law in this town during the present century, and several of them with much distinction.

BELA TURNER, Esq. came to this town and commenced practice about 1794. He possessed good talents, was a fine penman, and a popular teacher, but was not successful in his profession. After remaining here and in the vicinity some fifteen years, he died a victim to intemperance.

HON. MOSES PAUL PAYSON, a native of Rowley, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1793, studied law with



Alden Sprague, Esq., of Haverhill, and came to Bath and opened an office in 1798. He had a large and successful practice, was much esteemed and honored, presided over deliberative bodies with great acceptance, for several years was a member of the State Legislature, both in the House and Senate, was President of the Senate and of Grafton Bank, and a Trustee of Dartmouth College. He died here Oct. 30th, 1828, aged fifty-seven years.

JAMES I. SWAN, Esq. read law with A. Sprague, Esq., of Haverhill, and came to this town and commenced practice in 1807. He possessed native talents of a high order, was a very eloquent and able advocate, had an extensive practice most of his life, and died here, April 8, 1820, aged forty years.

IRA GOODALL, Esq., son of Rev. David Goodall of Littleton, N. H., came to Bath in April, 1809, studied his profession with Hon. M. P. Payson, entered into practice in 1814, and has remained here ever since. For many years he did a very large business, and entered, it is said, a larger number of actions at court than any other lawyer in the State. He has represented the town in the State Legislature, and is President of the White Mountain Railroad.

WILLIAM MATTOCKS, Esq., a brother of the celebrated Gov. John Mattocks of Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1793, came to Bath and engaged in his profession in 1817. Having remained here about three years, he returned to Danville, Vt., in 1820, and died there some twenty years ago.

ISAAC PATTERSON, Esq., son of Capt. Isaac Patterson, of Piermont, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, read law with the distinguished John Russell of Troy, N. Y., and Hon. Joseph Bell of Haverhill, N. H., was admitted to the bar in Sept. 1817, and opened an office in Lyme, N. H.





After practising there about two years, he came to Bath and entered into partnership with Hon. M. P. Payson for one year; then, in 1820, opened the office in which he has continued to practice till the present time. For many years, he has had a large share of business to perform as a Magistrate, and in the various town offices which he has been called to fill; and for three years he represented the town in the State Legislature.

GEN. IRA YOUNG, son of Col. Samuel Young of Lisbon, studied law with James I. Swan, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1817, and after the death of Mr. Swan, in 1820, took his office and entered into practice. After remaining here a year or two, he removed to Colebrook, in Coos County, where for several years he had a successful practice. He then removed to Lancaster, where he pursued his professional business till his health failed, when, in 1845, he went to Cuba and died there in a few months, aged about fifty years.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., son of Jonathan Smith of Peterborough, and nephew of Hon. Jeremiah Smith of Exeter, graduated at Harvard University, read law with Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., and in 1825 opened a law office in Lisbon. After two years, he came to Bath and entered into partnership with Hon. M. P. Payson, whose daughter he married. After Mr. Payson's death, in 1828, he continued to practice here till about a year and a half before his death, when consumption undermined his health and brought him to the grave on the 10th of Aug. 1840, at the age of forty-two years. He was a sound lawyer, a good advocate, had a fair share of business, and was much respected and beloved.

JAMES TRASK WOODBURY, Esq., son of Peter Woodbury, of Francestown, and brother of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, opened an office in Bath in 1827, and practised





law here, some three years. But having become deeply interested in religion, he left the practice of law, studied Theology, and was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Acton, Mass., where he continued about twenty years. Some two years since, he left Acton and settled in Milford, Mass., where he still remains. Before leaving Acton, he represented the town one or two years in the State Legislature.

BENJAMIN BORDMAN, Esq., came to Bath in Feb. 1828, and entered into partnership with Ira Goodall. After a few months he sold out to Andrew S. Woods, and left town in the autumn of the same year.

HON. ANDREW S. WOODS, son of Andrew Woods, the first native of Bath that practised law, was born in 1803, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, read law with I. Goodall, and was admitted to the bar in Oct. 1828. He entered into partnership with Mr. Goodall, and continued with him, doing a large and successful business, till Oct. 1840, when he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This office he held till March 1855, when he was appointed Chief Justice of said Court. He was an able and sound lawyer, and is a highly acceptable Judge.

MOSES P. PAYSON, Esq., only son of Hon. M. P. Payson, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829, read law at the Law School in Cambridge, and with Hon. Joseph Bell, of Haverhill, and in 1832 opened an office in Bath. Having left here in 1837, he at length resumed his profession in New York, and practised in the Criminal Courts of that city. He died there of consumption in March, 1854, at the age of forty-seven years. His body was brought to Bath and laid by the side of his parents and sisters.

GEORGE W. HUTCHINS, Esq., a native of Bath, and son of Col. James Hutchins, was a student at Dartmouth



College two years, read law with Goodall and Woods, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and entered into partnership with J. Smith, Esq. Here he pursued his profession till his death, Aug. 4, 1839, aged thirty years.

**ARTHUR LIVERMORE, Esq.**, son of the late Hon. Arthur Livermore of Holderness, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829, read law with Jonathan Smith, Esq. one year, and two years with Hon. Jeremiah Mason, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He first opened an office at Gilmanton Iron Works, removed from there to Lowell, Mass., came to Bath in 1839, a short time before the death of J. Smith, Esq., and took his place and business; and here he still remains. His legal attainments are good, and he is a fine belles lettres scholar.

**JOHN L. CARLETON, Esq.**, a native of Bath, and son of the late Ebenezer Carleton, Esq., fitted for college at Exeter under the instruction of the distinguished Dr. Abbott, and graduated at Dartmouth College, with the highest honors of his class, in 1831. Having read law with Henry Morris, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y., and at the Law School of Yale College, he was admitted at the New Haven bar, to the practice of the law in Conn., in July, 1834. But without entering into practice there, he returned to this State and was admitted to the N. H. bar in Nov. of the same year, and immediately opened an office in this town, where he has remained ever since.

**HON. HARRY HIBBARD**, son of Hon. David Hibbard of Concord, Vt., a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1835, read law with Gen. Isaac Fletcher of Lyndon, Vt., and with Gov. Williams of Lancaster, N. H., opened an office in Bath, in 1839, and soon attained to eminence in his profession; and here he has continued to practice till the present time. He represented the town in the State Legis-



lature three years, was Speaker of the House two years, and a member and President of the State Senate. For the last six years, he has been a member of Congress, during all of which time he was one of the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

HON. CHARLES R. MORRISON, a native of Bath, and son of the late William Morrison, Esq., read law with Goodall and Woods, and with I. Goodall, Esq., was admitted to the bar in July, 1842, and commenced practice as a partner of Mr. Goodall for five years. In 1845, he removed to Haverhill, and practised there with success till 1853, when he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he has held to the present time.

SAMUEL H. GOODALL, Esq., son of Ira Goodall, Esq., was born in Bath, March 31, 1823, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1844. He read law with his father, entered into business with him, in Sept. 1847, and continued as his partner till June, 1853, when he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he is doing a good professional business.

WILLIAM W. HUTCHINS, Esq., a native of Bath, and son of William V. Hutchins, Esq., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1845, and studied his profession at the Law School in Cambridge, with Hon. Samuel Ingham of Conn., and with Hon. H. Hibbard of this town. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice here in 1848, which he has continued to the present time, except a few months of absence at Haverhill, acting as assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Grafton County.

JOHN BEDEL, Esq., son of the late Gen. Moody Bedel of this town, was born in Indian Stream Territory, July 8, 1822. Having spent his childhood and youth in Bath, he commenced the study of law with Hon. H. Hibbard, in 1843. Be-





fore his studies were closed, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Mexican war, in March, 1847, was appointed a sergeant in May, a lieutenant in Dec., and had the command of a company several months in 1848. In 1849, he resumed his studies in Mr. Hibbard's office, was admitted to the bar in 1850, entered into partnership with Mr. Hibbard, in 1851, and remained in company with him till July, 1853, when he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington. He is now in the First Comptroller's Office.

ALONZO P. CARPENTER, Esq., son of Isaiah Carpenter, Esq. of Waterford, Vt., graduated at Williams College in 1849, read law with Hon. A. S. Woods, and with I. and S. H. Goodall, of this town, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Taking the place of S. H. Goodall, he immediately commenced practice as the partner of Ira Goodall, and is now carrying on the firm of Goodall and Carpenter.

HARRY BINGHAM, Esq., of Littleton, formed a connection with Hon. H. Hibbard, in 1854, and during the absence of the latter at Washington took charge of the office and engaged in practice, at the same time continuing his business at Littleton.

## EDUCATED AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—SONS OF BATH.\*

Few towns, having no larger population, have furnished so many educated and professional men within the last forty years, as Bath. Of those who have practised law and medicine in this town, mentioned in the above lists, nine were sons of Bath. The names of those who have pursued their

\* Two or three of the individuals thus designated were not born in this town, but came here in infancy or early childhood.



professional labors elsewhere, or are now in a course of preparatory study, are as follows :

ICHABOD SARGENT, son of Roger Sargent, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817 : but I have not been able to learn any particulars of his subsequent history, nor even what profession he studied.

#### LAWYERS.

JOSEPH K. BARTLETT, Esq., son of Amos Bartlett, read law with Jonathan Smith, Esq., of this town, opened an office and practised a few years in Mount Vernon, N. H., then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was cut off by the cholera, in 1832, at about 27 years of age.

THERON BARTLETT, Esq., son of Stephen Bartlett, left Bath with his father and went to Western New York some thirty years ago, and while yet a lad ; he at length studied law and established himself in practice at New Orleans, where it is supposed he still remains.

HORACE G. HUTCHINS, Esq., son of Hon. Samuel Hutchins, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, read law one year at the Law School in Cambridge, then with Hon. Rufus Choate, and in 1840 commenced business in Boston, where he still continues in the practice of his profession.

HENRY C. HUTCHINS, Esq., son of Hon. Samuel Hutchins, graduated in Dartmouth College in 1810, read law at the Law School at Cambridge and with Hubbard & Watts of Boston and when admitted to the bar commenced practice in Boston, as partner of A. S. Wheeler, where he still remains.

ELBRIDGE G. JOHNSON, Esq., son of the late Thomas Johnson, read law with Judge Redfield of Vt., and opened an office in Derby, of that State ; after practising there sev-



eral years, he left for the West, where he has resided for the last few years.

HENRY C. BARTLETT, Esq., son of Josiah Bartlett, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1845, read law with Hon. George C. Cahoon of Lyndon, Vt., opened an office in that town and commenced practice about 1850, was State's Attorney for Caledonia Co. in 1853-4, and has now removed to Providence, R. I.

DAVID R. LANG, son of Sherburne Lang, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, and has been studying law the past year at the Law School in Albany, N. Y.

#### PHYSICIANS.

DOCT. EBENEZER W. SNOW, son of Benjamin Snow, commenced his professional studies with Dr. John French in 1816, attended Lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and established himself in practice at Atkinson, Me. ; where he died much esteemed some six years since.

DOCT. MICHAEL B. SARGENT, son of Roger Sargent, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. In the last Triennial Catalogue, M. D. and a star stand against his name, indicating that he became a physician, but is now numbered with the dead — when or where is to the writer unknown.

DOCT. MOSES HIBBARD, son of Col. Aaron Hibbard, studied medicine with Hon. J. French of Bath, attended Lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School, received the degree of M. D. in 1824, and, after about a year's practice in Glover, Vt., settled as physician in Lisbon, N. H., where he still remains in successful practice.

DOCT. MYRON K. BARTLETT, son of Stephen Bartlett, learnt the printing business at Hanover, about 1820, went to Savannah, Ga., and was associated for a time with his brother





Cosam in publishing a newspaper; then attended Medical Lectures at New York, and having settled in Marion, Ga., practised medicine there till 1848, when he died at the age of about fifty years.

DOCT. ETHAN BARTLETT, the youngest son of Stephen Bartlett, left Bath when a lad, and went with his father to Western New York, studied medicine, and when last heard from was engaged in practice there.

#### MINISTERS.

REV. JOSEPH A. MERRILL, son of Annis Merrill, (whose house was partly in Bath and partly in Lyman,) became a preacher in the Methodist connection some fifty years ago. For near thirty years he was stationed in Boston and other important places in Mass., and, for a portion of this time, was a presiding Elder in that Church. He died in 1849, aged about sixty-seven years.\*

REV. ENOCH BARTLETT, son of Amos Bartlett, pursued his classical and theological studies at Oberlin College and Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, entered the ministry about 1840, and for several years has been a Professor in the Olivet Institute, Michigan.

REV. EDWARD KIMBALL, son of Capt. James Kimball, pursued his professional studies at the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1850. After preaching about a year as a stated supply in Walden, Vt., he was ordained in the Spring of 1852, as pastor of the Congregational Church in Halifax, Mass. Having recently been dismissed, he represented that town in the State Legislature during its last session.

\* Mr. Merrill had several sons; three of whom entered the Ministry, and two became lawyers in Boston. Some, if not all of these sons were born in Bath.





STEPHEN BARTLETT, eldest son of his father Stephen, and grandson of the Stephen who was among the first settlers of the town, commenced preparation for the ministry about 1812, fitted for College, entered Dartmouth and pursued his studies two years, when death suddenly terminated his earthly career. He is spoken of in the address as a young man of much promise.

#### EDITORS, ETC.

COSAM E. BARTLETT, second son of Stephen Bartlett, entered a printing office at Hanover, about 1815; after a few years he went to Savannah, Ga., and, in connection with his brother Myron, established and edited a newspaper with distinguished ability. He afterwards removed to Tallahassee in Florida, where he also conducted a paper; he died there, near twenty years ago, aged about forty years.

VANNESS BASS, son of Capt. Warren Bass, has been editor for a year or two past, of the White Mountain Banner, published at Littleton, N. H.

PROF. AMASA BUCK, son of Dea. Amasa Buck, devoted his life chiefly to the instruction of the young; was Principal of several Academies and High Schools in N. H. and Vt.; went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1846, and established a Seminary of which he was Professor for several years. He died there in Sept. 1852, aged sixty-seven years.

#### UNDERGRADUATES.

GEORGE W. BARTLETT, son of Samuel M. Bartlett; JAMES EDWIN JOHNSON, son of Hon. J. H. Johnson; and EDWARD WOODS, son of Hon. A. S. Woods, are now members of the Senior Class in Dartmouth College.

MOSES W. BARTLETT, son of Dea. Stephen N. Bartlett, and ARTHUR E. HUTCHINS, son of Chester C. Hutchins,



Esq., are now members of the Junior Class in Dartmouth College.

EDWARD B. GOODALL and FRANCIS H. GOODALL, sons of I. Goodall, Esq., are members of the Middle Class in the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College.

WILLIAM CHILD, son of Dwight P. Child, is studying medicine with Doct. David B. French of this town, and has attended two courses of Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College.

Of the sons of Bath mentioned in the above lists, there are fifteen lawyers, six physicians, three ministers and one who died before his studies were finished, two editors, one teacher, one whose profession is unknown, and eight now connected with college — in all thirty-seven; while it is only thirty-eight years since the first graduated.

REV. DAVID SMITH, an inhabitant of Bath for near twenty years, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1761, graduated at Harvard University in 1790, and was settled in the ministry at Amesbury, Mass., about 1795, where he continued several years. Being obliged to quit preaching, owing to the loss of his voice, he came to this town about 1807, as agent of the Iron Factory Company. He afterwards opened a store here, and remained till 1826, when he removed to Portland, Me., and died there in 1837, aged seventy-six years. He married, for his first wife, Mrs. Priscilla Adams Welch, in 1795; she having died in 1817, he married in 1826 Mrs. Lydia St. Barb Mussey of Portland. He left seven children.

HON. PETER CARLETON, a Revolutionary soldier, was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution in 1791, and a Representative in Congress from this District in



1807 and 8. For many years he resided in Landaff, but the latter portion of his life he spent in this town. He died here in 1828, between sixty and seventy years of age.

HON. JAMES H. JOHNSON, an enterprising business man, and son of the late Seth Johnson of this town, was a Representative in Congress from this District four years, from 1845 to 1849.

### TOWN OFFICERS, &c.

Town Meetings in 1784, (the year of its organization,) were held at Mr. John Way's, who lived on the Hurd place; in 1785 and 6, at Mr. Jacob Hurd's; for the next five years, at Capt. Ebenezer Sandborn's, now Mr. Minot's; in 1792 and 93, at the Town-house; after that was burnt until the erection of the meeting-house, more than ten years, they were held sometimes at Capt. Sandborn's, more often at Mr. Ezra Child's, and several times at Dr. Moore's.

The following is a list of the Moderators and Town Clerks chosen at the Annual meetings :

Years.	Moderators.	Town Clerks.
1784,.....	John Way,.....	Jacob Hurd.
1785,.....	Stephen Bartlett.....	" "
1786,.....	Jeremiah Hutchins,...	" "
1787,.....	Aaron Powers.....	Timothy Hibbard.
1788,.....	Jeremiah Hutchins,...	" "
1789,.....	" "	Jacob Hurd.
1790,.....	Amasa Buck,.....	" "
1791,2.....	Henry Hancock,....	" "
1793,.....	Ezra Child,.....	" "
1794,5,.....	" "	Aaron Hibbard.
1796,.....	Amasa Buck,.....	Isaac Moore.





Years.	Moderators.	Town Clerks.
1797,.....	Ezra Child,.....	Isaac Moore.
1798,.....	Amasa Buck,.....	Stephen Bartlett.
1799,.....	" " .....	Isaac Moore.
1800,.....	Ezra Child,.....	" "
1801,2,4,.....	Amasa Buck,.....	" "
1803,.....	" " .....	Aaron Hibbard.
1805,.....	Ezra Child,.....	Jas. Mitchell, Jr.
1806,7,.....	Moses P. Payson,..	" "
1808,9,.....	Ezra Child,.....	Amos Towne.
1810,11,12,...	Moses P. Payson,..	" "
1813,.....	David Smith,.....	David Mitchell.
1814-17, ....	Moses P. Payson,...	" "
1818-27, .....	" " .....	Wm. V. Hutchins.
1828,9,.....	Ira Goodall,.....	" "
1830,.....	John French,.....	" "
1831,.....	Ira Goodall,.....	" "
1832,.....	Andrew S. Woods,..	" "
1833,4,5,.....	Ira Goodall,.....	" "
1836,7,.....	Andrew S. Woods,..	" "
1838,9,40, ....	Ira Goodall,.....	" "
1841-44,.....	James H. Johnson,..	Eben'r Carleton, Jr.
1845,.....	" " .....	David K. Jackman.
1846,.....	Arthur Livermore,..	James R. Hutchins.
1847,8,.....	Ira Goodall,.....	John H. French.
1849,50,.....	" " .....	Isaac Patterson.
1851,.....	Samuel H. Goodall,..	" "
1852,.....	John Bedel,.....	" "
1853,.....	Samuel H. Goodall,..	" "
1854,.....	John H. French,.....	" "
1855,.... .	Ira Goodall,.....	" "



## SELECTMEN.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1784,..Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>Ebenezer Sanborn,<br>Ezra Child.         | 1807,..Samuel Hutchins,<br>Michael Bartlett,<br>James Mitchell Jr. |
| 1785,..Stephen Bartlett,<br>Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>James Eastman.      | 1808 { John Child,<br>to Jonathan Barron,<br>1810 Samuel West.     |
| 1786,..Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>Ezra Child,<br>Henry Hancock.            | 1811 { Samuel West,<br>and David Mitchell,<br>1812 John Clement.   |
| 1787,..Roger Sargent,<br>Aaron Powers,<br>Amasa Buck.                 | 1813,..Samuel West,<br>Samuel Minot,<br>John Clement.              |
| 1788 { Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>to Amasa Buck,<br>1791 Henry Hancock.    | 1814 { Samuel West,<br>and John Child,<br>1815 James Hutchins.     |
| 1792,..Henry Hancock,<br>Stephen Bartlett,<br>Timothy Hibbard.        | 1816,..Samuel West,<br>Samuel Minot,<br>Caleb Hunt.                |
| 1793 { Amasa Buck,<br>and Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>1794 Ezra Child.      | 1817,..Samuel Minot,<br>John Clement,<br>Aaron Hibbard.            |
| 1795,..Amasa Buck,<br>Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>John Merrill.             | 1818,..Samuel West,<br>John Clement,<br>Aaron Hibbard.             |
| 1796,..Amasa Buck,<br>Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>Aaron Hibbard.            | 1819,..Samuel West,<br>Timothy Barron,<br>Dudley Child.            |
| 1797 { Jeremiah Hutchins,<br>and John Clement,<br>1798 Aaron Hibbard. | 1820,..Moses P. Payson,<br>Samuel Hutchins,<br>John Clement.       |
| 1799,..Amasa Buck,<br>Michael Bartlett,<br>Aaron Hibbard.             | 1821,..Samuel West,<br>Samuel Hutchins,<br>John Clement.           |
| 1800,..Amasa Buck,<br>John Clement,<br>Peter Johnson.                 | 1822,..Samuel West,<br>Samuel Minot,<br>Edmund Carleton.           |
| 1801 { Aaron Hibbard,<br>and Samuel Hutchins,<br>1802 John Child.     | 1823 { Samuel West,<br>and Caleb Hunt,<br>1824 Edmund Carleton.    |
| 1803,..Aaron Hibbard,<br>Michael Bartlett,<br>John Clement.           | 1825,..John Child,<br>Caleb Hunt,<br>Edmund Carleton.              |
| 1804 { Samuel Hutchins,<br>to Michael Bartlett,<br>1806 John Child.   | 1826,..John Clement,<br>Samuel Minot,<br>John H. Carbee.           |

# CHAPTER II

The first of the two main branches of the subject is the study of the history of the human mind. This branch is concerned with the development of the mind from its earliest stages to the present day. It is a study of the growth of the mind, of the changes that have taken place in the way of thinking, feeling, and acting. It is a study of the progress of the human race, of the way in which it has advanced from a state of barbarism to a state of civilization. It is a study of the way in which the mind has been shaped by its environment, by its experiences, and by its own efforts. It is a study of the way in which the mind has been able to overcome its limitations and to achieve its full potential.

The second of the two main branches of the subject is the study of the nature of the human mind. This branch is concerned with the question of what the mind is, and how it works. It is a study of the structure of the mind, of the different parts of the mind, and of the way in which they are connected. It is a study of the way in which the mind is able to receive information from the outside world, and to process that information. It is a study of the way in which the mind is able to store information, and to retrieve it when it is needed. It is a study of the way in which the mind is able to use information to make decisions, and to take action. It is a study of the way in which the mind is able to create new ideas, and to solve problems.

- 1827 { John H. Carbee,  
and { Caleb Hunt,  
1828 { Ariel Miner.
- 1829, .. John H. Carbee,  
John Child,  
Samuel Ross.
- 1830, .. John H. Carbee,  
John Child,  
George Wetherell.
- 1831, .. John H. Carbee,  
Isaac Patterson,  
Ebenezer Carleton, Jr.
- 1832, .. Andrew S. Woods,  
William A. Woods,  
William Lang.
- 1833 { Isaac Patterson,  
and { Sherburne Lang,  
1834 { John Clement, Jr.
- 1835, .. Isaac Patterson,  
Timothy H. Buck,  
John Martin.
- 1836, .. William Lang,  
David Clement,  
Alexander Johnson.
- 1837, .. William Lang,  
David Clement,  
Ebenezer Carleton, Jr.
- 1838, .. John H. Carbee,  
Isaac Patterson,  
John Hibbard.
- 1839, .. Isaac Patterson,  
John Hibbard,  
Joshua Stevens.
- 1840, .. John H. Carbee,  
George Wetherell,  
William Lang.
- 1841, .. William Lang,  
James H. Johnson,  
John W. Flint.
- 1842, .. Ebenezer Carleton, Jr.  
Henry H. Lang,  
Moses Hastings.
- 1843, .. Henry H. Lang,  
Samuel Minot, Jr.  
Daniel Holt, Jr.
- 1844, .. Henry H. Lang,  
Daniel Holt, Jr.  
Samuel Minot, Jr.
- 1845, .. William A. Woods,  
John H. Carbee,  
Joseph Jackman.
- 1846, .. Joseph Jackman,  
David Sutherland, Jr.  
William Waddell.
- 1847, .. Joseph Jackman,  
William Waddell,  
Moses B. Swett.
- 1848, .. John H. Carbee,  
Moses B. Swett,  
Isaac Patterson.
- 1849, .. William Lang,  
William Waddell,  
Larkin Hastings.
- 1850, .. William Lang,  
Larkin Hastings,  
Isaac Patterson.
- 1851, .. Isaac Patterson,  
Phineas Chamberlain, 2d,  
Dwight P. Child.
- 1852, .. Phineas Chamberlain, 2d,  
Dwight P. Child,  
John Hibbard.
- 1853, .. William Lang,  
John B. Sutherland,  
George Cutting.
- 1854, .. Dwight P. Child,  
John H. French,  
George Cutting.
- 1855, .. William Minot,  
George Morrison,  
George Chamberlain.



## REPRESENTATIVES FROM BATH TO THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1785 to 1792, Bath was one of twelve towns that formed a single Representative District for the northern part of Coos County. In 1793, the three towns of Bath, Lantaff and Lincoln, united in sending Jeremiah Hutchins as their Representative ; and these towns continued to form one District till 1800, when Bath alone was permitted to send a Representative. Since then the following individuals have been chosen to represent the town :

1800,1	Jeremiah Hutchins.	1832	Henry H. Lang.
1802,3	Moses P. Payson.	1833,4	Isaac Patterson.
1804	Amasa Buck.	1835	Jonathan Smith.
1805,6	Samuel Hutchins.	1836,7	Henry H. Lang.
1807-11	Roger Sargent.	1838	Jonathan Smith.
1812-15	Samuel Hutchins.	1839,40	John H. Carbee.
1816,17	David Mitchell.	1841,2	William Lang.
1818	John Clement.	1843,4,5	Harry Hibbard.
1819,20	James Hutchins.	1846	Zebina Newell.
1821,2,3	Abraham Thomas.	1847	John French.
1824	John Clement.	1848	John H. Carbee.
1825	Ira Goodall.	1849,50	Chester C. Hutchins.
1826	John Clement.	1851	Stephen N. Bartlett.
1827	Moses P. Payson.	1852	John H. Carbee.
1828	Ira Goodall.	1853,4	Samuel Minot.
1829,30	John H. Carbee.	1855	J. Morrill Jackman.
1831	Isaac Patterson.		

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The period of our Revolutionary struggle was one "that tried men's souls." In all of the older towns of the State, it presents an important chapter in their history. It is not so in the history of Bath. When the war broke out, settle-



# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.  
In two Volumes. The first Volume contains the History of the City of Boston from its first Settlement in 1630 to the Year 1700. The second Volume contains the History of the City of Boston from the Year 1700 to the Present Time.

Year	Event	Year	Event
1630	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1680	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1631	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1681	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1632	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1682	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1633	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1683	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1634	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1684	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1635	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1685	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1636	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1686	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1637	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1687	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1638	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1688	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1639	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1689	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1640	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1690	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1641	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1691	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1642	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1692	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1643	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1693	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1644	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1694	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1645	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1695	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1646	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1696	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1647	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1697	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1648	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1698	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1649	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1699	First Settlement of the City of Boston
1650	First Settlement of the City of Boston	1700	First Settlement of the City of Boston

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1725.

ments in the township had but recently commenced ; the inhabitants were few ; the town was not yet organized ; consequently there were no records of that deeply interesting period kept. That the pulsations of liberty beat as strongly, and the fire of patriotism glowed as brightly here as elsewhere, we have incontestable evidence in the fact, that no less than forty-six of the inhabitants of Bath enlisted as soldiers in the war ; while at that time the whole population is supposed to have been less than seventy families ! What other town furnished a larger number of soldiers in proportion to its population ? During the war, as already stated, Col. Timothy Bedel raised four regiments, two of which he commanded and led to Canada.

Gen. Absalom Peters, (who died recently at Lebanon, Conn., at a very advanced age,) was Aid-de-camp to Gen. Jacob Bailey, of Newbury, Vt., and commanded the fort in Bath during a considerable part of the war. Among other amusing anecdotes, he used to tell how he drilled his men with cornstalks, instead of guns, for the purpose of frightening the Indians ; and how severely their courage was once tried by the appearance of a squaw — referring to the alarm occasioned by “ Black Sarah,” as narrated by Mrs. Smith.

The following list contains the names of those who entered the Revolutionary war from Bath.

Timothy Bedel,  
Daniel Bedel  
Moody Bedel,  
John Bedel,  
Jacob Bedel,  
Joshua Bedel,  
Richard Bedel,  
Robert Bedel,

John Beard,  
Cyrus Bailey,  
Abel Chase,  
Eliphalet Cleaveland,  
Elisha Cleaveland,  
Solomon Cleaveland,  
John Dodge,  
James Eastman,



Jonathan Eastman,  
 Obadiah Eastman,  
 William Eastman,  
 John Foreman,  
 Francis Fullington,  
 Hugh Gammel,  
 Jeremiah Gilman,  
 Peter Gilman,  
 Samuel I. Gilman,  
 David Greenleaf,  
 Daniel Hunt,  
 Joshua Hunt,  
 Zebulon Hunt,  
 Ira Hand,  
 Ebenezer Holladay,

Noah Holladay,  
 John Jewett,  
 Benj. Lovekin,  
 John Merrill,  
 Thomas Newman,  
 Moses Pike,  
 Moses Pike, Jr.  
 John Rowell,  
 Ebenezer Sandborn,  
 Mark Sandborn,  
 Richard Sandborn,  
 Joshua Sanders,  
 Stephen Smith,  
 John Waters,  
 David Weeks.

About thirty soldiers of the Revolution became inhabitants of Bath after the close of the war; their names are as follows:

Ezra Abbott,  
 George Amy,  
 William Alexander,  
 David Bailey,  
 Jonathan Barron,  
 Timothy Barron,  
 Amasa Buck,  
 Edmund Brown,  
 Jesse Carleton,  
 Peter Carleton,  
 Samuel Chase,  
 John Clement,  
 Thomas Carrier,  
 Ezra Gates,  
 Jesse Hardy,

Aaron Hibbard,  
 Timothy Hibbard,\*  
 Seth Johnson,  
 Jacob Hurd,  
 Samuel Lang,  
 Jirah Martin,  
 Phineas Merrill,  
 Annis Merrill,  
 Moses Moore,  
 Edward Pollard,  
 Robert Rollins,  
 James Smith,  
 Timothy Stevens,  
 Glazier Wheeler.

\* Mr. H. was captured by the British and carried to England.



## SICKNESS, DEATHS AND LONGEVITY.

In 1811, the spotted fever visited this town. In many places this dreadful disease was as alarming and fatal as is the cholera at the present day. Here it proved fatal in a few of the first cases, while the others recovered. In Bath village there were no less than twenty-seven cases at the same time; of these some were really sick, and some terribly frightened. But hot water applied to the lower extremities, and ice and cooling applications to the head, generally restored them in a few hours or days.

Allusion is made in the address to the great number of deaths which occurred in 1842. The disease which occasioned so great mortality, was the Epidemic Erysipelas. To those who gave birth to children that year, in nearly every instance it proved fatal; nor did others escape the fell destroyer. "The hills looked green, the vallies smiled with fertility, the air seemed like the pure breath of heaven; but the angel of death stood among us, and in a few months cut down no less than seventy-four victims," — being nearly one in twenty of the whole population.

It is stated in the address, that for years the average number of deaths in town was 19. In 1850, there were 15 deaths; in 1851, 19; in 1852, 11; in 1853, 36; and in 1854, 30 — averaging 22 1-5 for the five years. The number that died in 1853 was, however, much larger than usual. Of these, 9 were under 5 years of age, and 10 upwards of 70; the Dysentery having been fatal among the young, and the Influenza among the very aged — 8 of the latter averaged just 83 years of age.

That Bath is a healthy town, is indicated by the large number of its inhabitants who have lived beyond the age





scriptura ly allotted to man. The following is a list of those who have died at eighty and upwards. It may not be perfectly accurate, but I have spared no pains to make it so; having examined the grave stones in the several burying places, consulted several family records, and conversed with many aged persons and others upon the subject.

At the age of 80, Michael Bartlett died in 1840; Dorcas Bartlett, widow of Michael, in 1846; Zebulon Hunt, in 1839; Sarah, wife of Joseph Gordard, in 1848.

At 81, Joshua Ricker died in 1818; Susannah, wife of John Clement, in 1842; Jireh Martin, in 1843; James Smith, in 1844.

At 82, widow Anna Buck, mother of Dea. Buck, died in 1815; David Weeks, in 1827; Lydia, wife of Annis Merrill, in 1845.

At 83, Lois, widow of Joel Carbee, died in 1844; Peasley Gordon, in 1854.

At 84, Rebecca, widow of William Eastman, died in 1806; \* Dea. Amasa Buck, in 1840; Hannah, wife of Ezra Child, in 1844; Thomas Johnson, in 1852.

\* When Mr. Eastman came to Bath, in 1767, he had sons nearly arrived at manhood. One of these, Obadiah, after residing here more than fifty years, left the town and died at Littleton, in 1836, aged eighty-seven years. James, another of his sons, lived on the old place till he was nearly eighty, then moved to Haverhill, where he died in 1853, aged ninety-nine years, and four months. Moses, a third son, lived in this town till he was quite aged, then went to Haverhill where he died, in 1853, at the age of 97 years. He had three other sons who also lived to an advanced age.

Hannah Eastman, the mother of William, was taken captive in "the old Indian war," and carried to Canada, where she remained about three years. Soon after her capture, she was compelled to witness the cruel death of her little babe, which was torn from her arms by the Indians and inhumanly trampled upon till it was dead! Though she suffered greatly from hunger, she was generally treated with kindness during her captivity.



At 85, Seth Johnson died in 1833 ; Daniel Hunt, in 1837 ; Sybil H. wife of Dea. Buck, in 1838 ; Esther, widow of Jonathan Gordon, about 1838 ; Robert Rollins, in 1842 ; Caleb Homer, in 1853 ; Ezra Gates, in 1844. The latter was long a resident of Bath and was buried here, though he died in Newbury, Vt.

At 86, Abigail, \* widow of Henry Hancock, died in 1831 ; Jesse Hardy, in 1846 ; Bridget Goodale, in 1847 ; Jane, widow of Thomas Currier, in 1848 ; Michael Mallett, in 1849 ; Isabel, wife of Moses Merrill, in 1853.

At 87, Jonathan Weeks died in 1794 ; Daniel Hayward, in 1837 ; Edward Pollard, in 1841 : Ruth, wife of Michael Mallett, in 1843 ; Ezra Child, in 1846 ; James Hadlock, in 1849 ; Robert Chase, in 1853.

At 88, Mary, widow of Dea. John Hoyt, of Amesbury, died in 1819 ; Sally, widow of David Bailey, in 1846 ; Sally, widow of Edward Pollard, in 1849 ; Sarah, widow of Benjamin Knight, in 1853 ; Abigail, widow of Jesse Hardy, in Feb. 1855.

At 90, Susan, widow of Dea. Samuel Lang, died in 1845 ; Abigail, widow of Seth Johnson, in 1851.

At 91, John Waters died in 1839 ; Hannah, widow of John Waters, in 1850 ; John Clement, in 1853.

At 92, widow Abigail Child, mother of John and Dudley, died in 1830 ; John Dodge, about 1830 ; Naomi, widow of Joseph Smith, in 1831.

At 93, Sarah, widow of Abraham Amy, died in 1820.

At 95, Mr. Annis Merrill died in 1847.†

\* At the time of her marriage with Mr. Hancock, she was the widow of Capt. John Hazen, the first settler in Haverhill. Her father was the Rev. Josiah Cotten, who died at Sandown, N. H., in 1780.

† The house in which Mr. Merrill lived, stands partly in Bath and partly in Lyman—being on the dividing line between the two towns.



At 96, Hannah, widow of Aaron Powers, died in 1839.

At 99, Mrs. Swicher, widow of Stephen Swicher, died in 1834.

At 100, Hannah B. widow of John Morrill, died Nov. 6, 1854, aged 100 years, 2 months, and 11 days. She is supposed to be the only inhabitant of the town, that has lived to the age of one hundred years.

In this connection I will insert the names of those persons now living in Bath (July, 1855) who are upwards of eighty years of age.

Abiel Swett, aged 89; Moses Merrill, aged 88; Jenny, widow of James Hutchins, aged 88; Amos Towne, aged 87; Jacob Bedel, aged 84; Walter Parsons, aged 84; Benjamin Blodget, aged 84; Ezra Goodwin, aged 83; Ruth, widow of James Smith, aged 83; Martha, widow of John Child, aged 82; Jahleel Willis, aged 81. Solomon Smith, and the widow of Samuel Minot, lack only a few months of 80.

### CASUALTIES, &c.

Owing to the many high hills and mountains in which the Ammonoosuc rivers have their rise, both of them are subject to great and sudden inundations. At such times much devastation often ensues. The loss which Bath has sustained from this source alone, particularly in having its numerous bridges repeatedly swept away, is very great. One of the most memorable and destructive of these floods occurred Feb. 12, 1824, when the long and expensive bridge at Bath village was carried off, and also both of the dams across the falls. The roof and upper part of the bridge were carried away almost whole, and deposited on the meadow nearly half





a mile below. During the preceding night, Feb. 11, a fire broke out near the bridge, which raged with great violence, consuming the principal stores, and most of the other buildings, on the west side of the main street. The ruins of the fire and flood presented the next day a sad spectacle to the numerous witnesses of the scene. From the effects of this disaster, it is said that the business interests of the village have never fully recovered.

A dreadful calamity occurred in 1776. The dwelling house of Joshua Bedel (situated on the farm now owned by Eph'm Clough,) took fire during the absence of the parents, and was burnt to ashes, consuming three little children in the flames! When the frantic mother, who was at a near neighbor's, came hastening to the heart-rending scene, she had to be held by strong men to prevent her rushing into the flames to rescue her little ones from the devouring element.

In the autumn of 1793, a fire broke out in the woods, which destroyed much wood and timber, and also burnt to ashes Dr. Moore's pest house, and the town house then used as a meeting house.

In 1799, the house of Stephen Couch was burnt near where the Bath Hotel now stands — this was the first two story framed house built in Bath village.

In March, 1806, Doct. Isaac Moore's dwelling house took fire and was consumed with most of its contents.

Near the same time, Mitchell's Store, and M. P. Payson's office, were destroyed by fire, where O. Carleton's store now stands.

In Jan. 1833, the house of Dea. Alvan Hastings was burnt, on the site where his widow now lives. In April of the same year, Horatio Buck's house and shed were burnt, with a considerable amount of wood, farming utensils, &c.

In 1839, Jonathan Brown's house, at Swift Water, took





fire and was consumed. His neighbors immediately turned out, and in one week a new house (48 by 28,) was built, and occupied by the family; and in the evening a lecture was preached in it by Rev. D. Sutherland. This house is now occupied by Joseph Davis.

In 1842, a clothing mill at Swift Water, belonging to Myron S. Woodard, was burnt; and in 1844, the store of Moody Chamberlain was destroyed in the same manner.

In the autumn of 1846, the farm house of William A. Woods took fire late in the evening and was consumed. It was occupied by David Little; and the manner in which he and his little ones were preserved from the flames, is worthy of record. Himself and wife were absent at one of the neighbor's; a furious gale of wind blew open the kitchen door, and scattered the fire about the room. In a bedroom at the end of the kitchen were Mr. L's three little children, and also Mary Stickney, who, though only nine years of age, acted like a little heroine. Being aroused from sleep, and finding the kitchen in flames, she opened a window, and with much effort succeeded in getting all the little ones out in their night clothes, climbing after them herself. Then in the midst of the darkness and tempest, she carried the youngest in her arms, accompanied by the others, through the woods and fields more than half a mile to her father's house. After their departure, the father came hastening to the spot, and not knowing of their safety, rushed into the burning room and immediately fell through into the cellar; but from his acquaintance with the place, and through a kind Providence, he succeeded in getting out, and thus escaping a terrible death!

A calamitous and tragical event occurred in the autumn of 1849. The barns and all the out-buildings belonging to Cyrus Dow and his grandson, with a year's stock of hay and



grain, were burnt in the night. They were set on fire by Alden Dow, the son and father of the owners. As soon as he had fired the buildings, he went into the house, took a razor and cut his own throat. It is said that he was in a state of frenzied excitement, produced by anger and intoxicating drinks, when he perpetrated these terrible deeds.

In the evening of May 22d, 1855, the dwelling house and barns of Horace Bedel were all burnt to ashes, involving a loss of about two thousand dollars.

Several other buildings have been burnt in Bath at different times; such as three blacksmith's shops, three school houses, J. Porter's tannery, and E. C. George's shoe store.

Deaths from drowning and other casualties have been numerous. Indeed the first death that occurred in Bath was of this kind. In 1767, James, a son of Jaasiel Harriman, two years old, fell into a kettle of boiling soap and was scalded to death.

About the same time, a man named Pool belonging to Haverhill, was drowned in the Connecticut river a short distance above the Narrows; from which circumstance a bar in the river is still called by his name.

In 1772, Cyrus, eldest son of Col. Timothy Bedel, nine years of age, went out to where some men were chopping, and was crushed to death by a falling tree; the distressed father scooped up the brains of his little son in his hands and carried them to the house, while others bore the mangled body!

About 1790, Ichabod Sargent, brother of Roger Sargent, while fishing just below the falls at Bath village, fell in and was drowned.

About 1795, Simeon Lapish was drowned, while crossing the Connecticut river in a canoe, just above the mouth of the Ammonoosuc.



In 1798, Mr. Benjamin Ricker attempted to cross the Connecticut river, in a time of high water, about a mile below Dodge's Falls, on horseback ; in ascending the steep bank on the Vermont side, the horse fell over, and both were drowned.

In 1801, Elijah Hurlbut, aged twenty-six, living at Ezra Child's, in sliding from the top of a haymow, came upon the handle of a rake, that entered his body some fifteen inches, causing his death in a few hours.

Near the same time, Gideon Currier, a young man, and a lad named John Townsend, were drowned together in the Connecticut river, about a mile below Dodge's Falls.

In 1802, an aged man by the name of Jonathan Farewell came to a melancholy end. He was a town pauper, residing with Dea. Dudley Child, on the farm now occupied by William Lang. There were different conjectures as to the cause of his leaving home ; but the most probable one seems to be, that, as he was in the habit of making brooms, he went into the woods in search of materials ; and while thus occupied that he became bewildered, lost his way, and wandered about till his strength was exhausted, when he sunk down and died. Much search was made for him but without success. After the lapse of near eighteen months, his skeleton was found in the valley a little below where John Hibbard now lives.\*

In Aug. 1809, a young man named Peter Niles, while in a state of partial insanity, shot himself with a rifle, in the woods a little southeast of M. P. Payson's.

\* The circumstances connected with its discovery were not a little remarkable. A dishonest man, living in Littleton, had taken a fancy to a noble cow belonging to Capt. Ward, of Haverhill, and resolved to appropriate her to himself. For this nefarious purpose, he left Littleton on foot, and having reached the high ground where Moses Lang now lives, he saw men engaged in putting up a frame at Ezra Child's. To avoid being seen, he left the road and turned off into the woods in a southwesterly direction, where he came upon the bones. He proceeded

the first thing I did was to go to the  
 office and see what was going on. I  
 found that the office was in a  
 state of confusion. The papers were  
 all over the place and the  
 clerks were looking at me with  
 expressions of surprise. I  
 told them that I was the new  
 manager and that I wanted to  
 see what was going on. They  
 told me that the office was in a  
 state of confusion and that the  
 papers were all over the place.

I then went to the bank and  
 saw the manager. He told me  
 that the office was in a state of  
 confusion and that the papers  
 were all over the place. I  
 told him that I was the new  
 manager and that I wanted to  
 see what was going on. He  
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 papers were all over the place.



In 1810, Leopold Tissot, a German, in attempting to cross the Ammonoosuc river above Hutchins' mill-pond, in the night, on horseback, fell in and was drowned.

About two years after, his widow, Jane Tissot, rendered partially insane by her husband's death, went into the river to find him and was drowned.

In 1812, Powers, son of Benjamin Foreman, aged near eighteen, was drowned in Connecticut river while bathing.

In 1815, as John Charles, (an aged Hessian, who was captured in the war of the Revolution,) was ascending the hill a little west of the bridge in Bath village, he was run over by a load of brick drawn by an affrighted span of horses, and so much injured that he died in a short time. About the same time, a son of Maxi Haseltine, some six years of age, fell through the covering of a coal-pit into the burning mass beneath, and was so much burned that he survived but a short time.

In the autumn of 1817, the wife of Amos Kimball of Haverhill, in company with her brother, attempted to ford the Ammonoosuc above the upper village; the river being high, the wagon body became detached from the forward wheels, and she and her infant child were both drowned.

Near the same time, Capt. Roberts, of Ryegate, while ascending the Connecticut river in a canoe, was drowned near Dolph's landing.

About 1818, James, son of John George, some three or four years old, was killed by a stick of timber which fell upon him from a wood-pile.

on, found the cow, and in the night drove her to Littleton. Capt. Ward, unable to find any trace of her, gave her up as lost; but having occasion sometime afterward, to go to Littleton on business, he came across his cow feeding by the roadside. After the thief had been arrested and convicted, he made known where the dead man's bones were, and how he came to know it.

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In 1820, Isaac Gordon, aged 22, was killed by the kick of a horse. The same year, Capt. Martin Chamberlain, in crossing the Connecticut river at Dolph's Landing from Ryegate, fell out of the boat and was drowned.

In April, 1821, a young man named Jacob Merrill, was crushed to death in the mill-yard at Bath village, by some logs rolling over him. During the same year, Zebulon, son of Webster Annis, eleven years of age, was drowned in the Connecticut river, three fourths of a mile below Dodge's Falls.

Near 1822, as Mr. Joseph Ricker and his wife were riding in a sleigh, not far from Mr. Minot's, they met a double sleigh, driven furiously by a company of young men partially intoxicated. Seeing them coming Jehu like, Mr. R. made great efforts to get out of the road; but failing to do so, a collision took place, and Mrs. Ricker was killed.

About 1825, James Cowing was killed, near the Bedel farm, by a log rolling over him.

April 25th, 1827, Moses A. Hunt, son of Zebulon Hunt, aged twenty-one, was drowned in the Connecticut river, near the mouth of the Ammonoosuc, in consequence of a raft breaking up. The same year, widow Anna Saunders fell out of a canoe, in which she was being ferried across the Ammonoosuc below Abiel Deming's, and was drowned.

In 1828, a man named Thompson, belonging to Corinth, was knocked from a raft while passing the Narrows, and was drowned.

In 1834, Bohan Kentfield, having in the night gone up on the hay in the tavern barn, fell down through a scuttle and broke his neck. In July of the same year, Albert, son of Benjamin Elliott, went into the Ammonoosuc at Salmon Hole, near the Upper village, to bathe, and was drowned.

In 1839, Jonathan, son of Oliver Corey, aged seventeen



years, in fording the Ammonoosuc on horseback, just above Salmon Hole, fell in and was drowned.

In 1842, Capt. Enoch Chase committed suicide by hanging himself. On the morning of Sept. 9th, of the same year, Mrs. Adeline T. Comings, wife of William F. Comings, was found dead in her sleeping room, suspended to a bed post by a handkerchief. A coroner's inquest was held the next day, which decided that she committed suicide. After some months, her husband was indicted for her murder; and in Sept. 1843, he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. But having obtained a reprieve from the Governor till the next meeting of the Legislature, his sentence was then commuted to imprisonment for life. And in June, 1823, after being in prison nine years, he received a pardon from the Executive authority of the State.

In 1842, Timothy Bedel, while astride of some logs, that commenced rolling, was so much injured that he lived only a short time.

In August, 1843, Jackson, son of Jabez Bailey, at a time of high water, attempted to go in a boat from near the mouth of the Ammonoosuc to Wells river; when he had proceeded but a little distance, the boat was upset and he was drowned.

On the 9th of Oct., 1844, Mr. Gilman Gale, of Landaff, was drowned in the Ammonoosuc, above Bath village. Having become deluded, if not partially insane, with Millerism, he thought himself directed by God to warn the inhabitants of Bath village, and that in going there he must pursue a straight course, regardless of roads, woods, or fences. This he attempted. As he approached the village, it was growing dark, or had actually become so; he crossed the road a little distance above the graveyard, descended to the bank of the





river, stepped in, and fell a victim to his strange delusion.

Not far from the same time, Alexander Gilchrist of Barnett was drowned in the Connecticut river at Dodge's Falls.

In 1848, a young man named Dustin, from Shipton, C. E., was knocked from a raft in the Narrows and drowned.

In June, 1851, as Dea. Alvan Hastings was coming from the Weeks' neighborhood to Bath village, his horse took fright and run; he was thrown out and killed, while his youngest daughter, who was with him, escaped without serious injury. In August of that year, Sewell Simpson was drowned in the mill-pond at Bath village while bathing on Sabbath morning. And in December of the same year, Isaac Bedel, of this town, while at work upon the railroad in Lisbon, was instantly killed by a bank of frozen earth falling upon him.

In 1852, Moses Davis, while at work in a mill at Swift Water, fell into a tub-wheel that was in rapid motion, and was instantly killed.

In 1854, a young man belonging to Ryegate, by the name of McQueen, was drowned in the Connecticut river near Dodge's Falls.

In July, 1855, Ellen Josephine, daughter of John A. Greenleaf, between five and six years of age, in returning from school at Woodsville, fell into the Ammonoosuc just above the bridge and was drowned.

As has been already stated, the first death in Bath was that of a child which was scalded to death; not less than eight other children have died from the same cause, namely, a child of Joseph Dodge, of Abiel Chamberlain, of a Mr. Farewell, of Horatio Buck, of Isaac Woods, of Life Moulton, of Ethan Moulton, and of William Whicher.





There have been in this town two or three remarkable cases of preservation, which are worthy of notice.

About 1820, in a time of high water, John Hunt an athletic young man, while "catching up" logs under the bridge at Bath village, was accidentally precipitated into the impetuous flood. At first he made a desperate effort to swim to the shore; but finding himself unable to stem the swift current, with great presence of mind he turned upon his back, and with his feet foremost assumed a suitable position for being carried over the Falls; just as he had glided over the brink, that he might avoid being sucked under, he leaped forward almost out of the descending sheet of water, and was instantly buried in the raging waters beneath. For a moment, the numerous spectators of the scene held their breath in dread suspense — but the next moment, as they saw him rise to the surface and strike out with lusty sinews for the island below, loud shouts of applause spontaneously burst forth from every tongue.

A year or two after, a woman by the name of Higgins, attempted to cross the Connecticut in a skiff just above Dodge's Falls. This she had often done before; but the river being now much swollen, when she reached the swiftest part of the current, in spite of all her efforts, she was borne rapidly down towards the Falls. Perceiving she must be swept over, she deliberately seated herself in the bottom of the boat with the oars beside her, and seizing hold of a cross piece with a firm grasp, she passed over in safety. Having glided down the foaming current a short distance, she resumed her oars and attempted to turn the boat towards the shore; but in doing so, it was capsized, precipitating her into the water; seizing hold of its edge, she clung to it till rescued by persons who came to her assistance.

Feb. 12, 1824. On the evening of the day in which the



bridge at Bath village was swept away, and the evening succeeding that in which the great fire occurred, as Esq. Gove of Whitefield was returning from Haverhill, in attempting to cross a small rivulet near the mouth of the Wild Ammonoosuc, over which the bridge had been carried off; he and his team were precipitated into the swollen flood; notwithstanding the darkness, he by great effort succeeded in escaping from imminent peril, while a very valuable span of horses were drowned.

In the spring of 1806, the first bridge built across the Ammonoosuc at Bath village, was demolished by the ice. It occurred on Sabbath afternoon, just after the people living in the village and the east part of the town had returned from meeting. Only about ten minutes after the last persons had crossed, it was suddenly torn from its foundations; had it taken place a few minutes earlier, many lives would have been periled.

## POPULATION.

The population of Bath was —

In 1790.....	493	In 1830.....	1626
1800.....	825	1840.....	1591
1810.....	1316	1850.....	1574
1820.....	1498		

## ITEMS FROM THE FIRST INVENTORY.

The first inventory copied into the town records, was for 1793. A few items from this, in contrast with similar items from the inventory of 1800, may be instructive. The num-



ber of acres of improved land, was probably greater than the quantity here given.

In 1793, the number of Polls was.....	125	In 1800....	149
Oxen.....	80		122
Cows.....	140		241
Horses.....	47		92
Acres of tillage land.....	100		177
Mowing land.....	322		549
Pasturing land.....	322		649

In 1793, Jacob Hurd had the greatest amount of improved land, 54 acres; and Jeremiah Hutchins had the next, 53 acres.

In 1793, the largest landholder was Moody Bedel.....	302 acres
second " Ezra Child.....	300 "
third " David Kelley.....	300 "
fourth " James Eastman.....	277 "
fifth " Jeremiah Hutchins.....	240 "

In 1800, the largest landholder was Moody Bedel.....	452 acres
second " Stephen Bartlett.....	400 "
third " Jeremiah Hutchins.....	389 "
fourth " James Eastman.....	358 "
fifth " Henry Hancock.....	330 "

The following individuals stood the highest on the tax list, namely:

In 1793, Jeremiah Hutchins.....	£5 6s
Jacob Hurd.....	4 16
Roger Sargent.....	4
Ezra Child.....	3 19
Ebenezer Sandborn.....	3 18
Henry Hancock.....	3 2
In 1800, Jeremiah Hutchins.....	\$35.26
Amos Kimball.....	19.06
Henry Hancock.....	17.68
Andrew Woods.....	14.72
Josiah Abbott.....	13.26
Ezra Child.....	12.72

In 1854, the number of polls was 363; do. of sheep, 4348; do. of neat stock, 1830; do. of horses, 384. Value

nothing more than a very poor imitation of the

Year	Amount	Particulars
1810	100	to the
1811	100	to the
1812	100	to the
1813	100	to the
1814	100	to the
1815	100	to the
1816	100	to the
1817	100	to the
1818	100	to the
1819	100	to the
1820	100	to the

nothing more than a very poor imitation of the

Year	Amount	Particulars
1821	100	to the
1822	100	to the
1823	100	to the
1824	100	to the
1825	100	to the
1826	100	to the
1827	100	to the
1828	100	to the
1829	100	to the
1830	100	to the
1831	100	to the
1832	100	to the
1833	100	to the
1834	100	to the
1835	100	to the
1836	100	to the
1837	100	to the
1838	100	to the
1839	100	to the
1840	100	to the

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Year	Amount	Particulars
1841	100	to the
1842	100	to the
1843	100	to the
1844	100	to the
1845	100	to the
1846	100	to the
1847	100	to the
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1858	100	to the
1859	100	to the
1860	100	to the

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of improved and unimproved lands, \$255,434. Whole amount of inventory, \$464,531.

## PAPER MONEY.

It has been seen that many of the appropriations voted by the early settlers, were to be paid in wheat and other kinds of grain, instead of money. The reason of this may not be known to some of the present generation. It was owing to the small amount of gold and silver coin then in circulation, and the great depreciation in the value of paper money and public securities. The following scale of depreciation, furnished by a late treasurer of the State of Massachusetts, will give some idea of the pecuniary difficulties with which our fathers had to contend. The depreciation in New Hampshire was similar to that in Massachusetts.

### SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

"Agreeable to an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be observed as a rule for settling contracts made since Jan. 1, 1777 — \$100 in gold and silver, at that time, being equal to \$105 in Bills of Credit of the United States.

1777 Jan.	\$105	May	\$115	Aug.	\$150	Nov.	\$300
1778 "	325	"	400	"	450	"	545
1779 "	742	"	1215	"	1339	"	2398
1780 "	2934	Feb.	3322	Mar.	3736	Apr.	4000

In April, 1780, one silver dollar was equal to forty of paper money; in May, it was equal to sixty; in August, it was equal to seventy; and in February, 1781, it was equal to seventy-five." The above is much abridged from the original, which gave the value for every month during each of the years.



## SOME FIRST THINGS.

For convenience, several items may well be grouped together under the above heading.

The first Charter of Bath, was granted in 1761; the first person named as Proprietor was Andrew Gardner; and he was the first settler in 1765. At his house the Proprietors held their first, and several subsequent meetings.

The first family that moved into town was Jaasiel Harriman's, in 1766; (individuals had come the year before, but without families.) The first child born in Bath, was a daughter of his, named Mary Harriman; her birth took place Dec. 8, 1766. She married Simeon Smith of Campton, and died in that town near the close of 1854, aged eighty-eight years.

The first death in town was in the same family; a little son of Mr. Harriman, two years old, was scalded to death in 1767. This child was the first person buried in the graveyard at Bath village.

The first marriage in Bath, it is said, was that of John Waters to Hannah Pike, and that all the people in town witnessed it! It took place near the commencement of the Revolutionary war, in the fort on Eastman's meadow, where all the inhabitants were collected at that period.

The first road was made in 1768, extending diagonally across the town from southwest to northeast.

The first bridge at Bath village over the Ammonoosuc, was built in 1794.

The first mills were built in 1772, near the mouth of Mill Brook.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1803, finished and dedicated in 1805, and painted in 1806.

The first framed building erected in Bath, tradition says, was



a barn on the farm now belonging to Dwight P. Child, about 1775. Widow James Smith remembers attending the raising of Col. Timothy Bedel's barn in 1777; it was a great occasion; all the women and children, as well as the men, were present. When the men had lifted the first broadside as high as their breasts, it came to a stand; unable to raise it higher, they called to their wives for help; the women dropped their babes into the arms of the older children, seized some handspikes, rushed to their assistance, and the frame went up forthwith.

Not far from the same period, the first framed house in town was built on Col. Hurd's place, a little north of where the old meeting-house stands. The first framed house at Bath village was built by Knowles Clark, in 1793 or 94, near where the Congregational meeting-house is now situated — it was but one story high. A two story framed house was erected the next year by Stephen Couch, where the hotel now stands. Less than seventy years ago, what now includes Bath village, contained only three log cabins. One, belonging to Mr. Mills, was near George Morrison's house; another, Mr. Sargent's, was not far from W. V. Hutebins' stone house; the other, was near the lower end of the village.

The first settler at Bath village, as already stated, was J. Harriman, and the Falls here were formerly known as Harriman's Falls. The second, was Daniel Mills, who is supposed to have come about 1783. Roger Sargent was the next, who came about 1786. Near the same time, Elisha Cleaveland settled on the plain, a few rods east of the graveyard.

The first settler at the upper village, was John Sawyer, in 1766; the second, was Moses Pike, in 1767; the third, was

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Elisha Locke, about 1771 ; and the fourth was John Merrill.\* He sold to Jeremiah Hutchins the land on which Chester C. Hutchins' house now stands. Formerly all the level portions of this village were subject to inundations, and sometimes to such an extent, that the inhabitants were compelled to flee from their habitations for safety.

The first settler at Swift Water, was Jonathan Cox, in 1816, less than forty years ago.

The first corn, pumpkins, and cucumbers raised in town, were upon the great Rock, just below Bath village, in 1767. They were planted by Mercy, a daughter of J. Harriman, about nine years of age, who carried the dirt in her apron on to the top of the rock, and there made her a garden. She was afterwards married to a man by the name of Carr, and died at Corinth, Vt., in 1847, aged eighty-nine years.

Chaises were first introduced here in 1807. In the inventory for 1808, they are found against the names of M. P. Payson, S. and J. Hutchins, David Mitchell, and Amos Towne ; in 1809, against the above, and also Ezra Child, John Haddock, Aaron Powers, David Smith, and Abraham Thomas ; and the next year against James I. Swan, and Samuel Browning. *Wagons* were introduced some four years later, about 1811.

Stoves for warming buildings were first used in this town about 1810. At the annual town meeting in March 1811, a vote was passed, " that the selectmen furnish and put into the meeting-house two suitable stoves ;" this was probably done the ensuing autumn. Cooking stoves were introduced in 1815 or 16.

\* Mr. M. was accustomed to tell how he and his family come to Bath through the woods in a foot-path, driving his oxen one before the other ; and of his going on foot to the Oliverian mill at Haverhill, carrying the grain upon his back.





Clocks were first introduced in 1808. At that time, three eight-day brass clocks were brought in and sold, one of which was purchased by James Smith, and is now in the possession of his widow.

Lucifer or Friction Matches were first used in Bath, about 1834 — less than a quarter of a century ago. Friction matches! exclaims some of the rising generation, why allude to such *little* things? Because small as they are, they are things of *great* utility and convenience. Did you know all that your parents and grandparents know, of the great care formerly requisite to keep the fire; of the trouble connected with the tinder-box, steel and flint; and especially of being aroused at early dawn to go to one of the neighbors, perhaps through the rain and mud or snow, to obtain some fire; you would have new ideas of the value of these little things, and regard their inventor as a public benefactor.

JAASIEL HARRIMAN.—This man was one of the Proprietors of the town, and in the Charter his name is spelt Herriman, while in the "History of the Coos Country," he is called Jesse Harriman, the name by which he was commonly known. He was originally from Haverhill, Mass.; he first removed to Hampstead; but in 1762, came to Haverhill, N. H., in company with Col. Howard and Simeon Stevens. They were the first settlers that came to the Coos Country in a direct course from Salisbury. All this section of New Hampshire and Vermont, was in early times called "the Coos Country." They employed an old hunter to guide them through the wilderness, and were four days in performing the journey from Concord. Before that, all the settlers from the southeast part of the State and from Mass., had come by the way of Charlestown, No. 4. In 1766, Mr. H. left Haverhill, and came with his family to Bath — being the first family that moved into town, while that of Moses Pike, his



brother-in-law, was the second. The latter first pitched upon the Island at the upper village, but Mr. H. camped by the side of the great Rock, as has been before stated. In the Proprietor's records under date of May 28, 1767, is found the following: "Voted, that both Mr. Harriman and Mr. John Sawyer be entitled to their pitches of five hundred acres apiece, as laid out by Mr. Chandler." Nancy, a daughter of Mr. H. is now living in Haverhill, at the age of eighty-four years. She was born in Chester, N.H. in 1771; at the age of eighteen, she married Jesse Carleton, came to Bath, and lived here till after her husband's death on the farm now belonging to Abiel Deming. For one so advanced in life, her health is good, her mind vigorous, and her memory retentive. She has furnished me with several interesting incidents relating to her parents' early residence in this town, which will give us a vivid idea of the privations and trials of the first settlers.

At one time, soon after they moved here, the family were without bread or any meal to make bread of. In this emergency, Mrs. H. procured a flat stone, rubbed it smooth, then pounded upon it enough corn to make an Indian cake, which she baked for supper.

One night, while Mr. H. was gone to No. 4, to get provisions, as Mrs. H. was lying in bed with her youngest child by her side and two or three older ones sleeping in a trundle-bed near by, she was startled by the sudden entrance into her log cabin, of four Indians painted red, which she knew indicated war. She instantly sat up in the bed, seized a piece of white cloth, and commenced waving it to and fro, as a sign of peace. The Indians first went to the fire; presently two of them approached the bed, looked intently at the little one by her side, and also peered into the trundle-bed, then returned to the fireside, when the other two Indians did



the same — she keeping the white cloth waving all the time. After a brief consultation, they took a partridge, broiled and eat it, then left the cabin and went away.

At another time, both of the parents went to the Oxbow, leaving their four children alone in the cabin. The eldest, a girl about nine years of age, seeing some Indians approaching, hastened the others into a kind of closet that was partitioned off with a blanket in one corner of the room, hid one of them in a barrel of feathers and another under a wash-tub; then took the babe and kept feeding it with sugar and water to prevent its making any noise. The Indians came in, looked around, and, perceiving no one, helped themselves to some tallow and went off.

It was a common thing for the wolves to come around their habitation in the night, and set up their hideous howlings. Consequently, whenever Mr. H. was absent, his wife was accustomed before dark to go out and collect some pine knots, and as the wolves approached, she would set the knots on fire, rush out and toss them among the wolves, causing them to scamper away with great rapidity.

On one occasion, Mrs. H. being out doors, perceived something coming across the Island directly towards her. She ran down to the river, and found it was a young moose, panting and much exhausted by running, which was then swimming across the east branch of the Ammonoosuc. As soon as it reached the bank, she seized it and held it fast, till her little daughter had brought her a knife with which she cut its throat. Very soon some Indian hunters, who had been pursuing it, made their appearance. Finding it dead, they skinned it and gave her one of the quarters, which weighed near fifty pounds.

Though Mrs. Harriman displayed so much heroism, she lived in constant dread of the Indians, and became so dis-





contented, that, after about two years from the time he came, Mr. Harriman was induced to leave Bath, and removed to Chester, N. H.

Justice to the Indians requires me to say, in this connection, that they seem to have been peaceably disposed, and to have treated the early settlers in a friendly manner. They were about here in considerable numbers, both before and during the Revolutionary war. Several of our old people recollect having seen them frequently ; and it is related that Daniel Bedel, one of the first settlers and a great hunter, would sometimes have his cabin full of them ; yet I have not learnt of a single instance of savage violence, or even flagrant dishonesty, on their part. Notwithstanding this, few of the present generation will be disposed to censure Mrs. Harriman for her feelings in regard to them.

When the first settlers came, they found here not only Indians, but wolves, bears, deer, and moose, in considerable numbers. For many years they had to fold their sheep at night, to secure them from the depredations of the wolves ; and even as late as the beginning of the present century, their nocturnal howlings were often heard in the forests. The early settlers also found an abundant supply of fine salmon in the rivers ; a luxury of which the present inhabitants are deprived.

#### TEMPERATURE, CLIMATE, &c.

1780. Known as "the cold winter" in all parts of the country.

1810, Jan. 19. Celebrated as "the cold Friday," and one of the coldest days ever known. In this town, men froze their faces who were out only long enough to run some fifty rods.



1815, Sept. 23. In the forenoon of this day, a furious gale of wind from the southeast swept over New England, prostrating fences, trees, and buildings in great numbers, occasioning an immense destruction of property, and the loss of many lives.

1816. A very cold summer; there was frost every month of the year; scarcely any corn came to maturity, though other crops were generally good. On the 8th of June, some masons, that were laying the walls of a brick-house at the upper village, put on over-coats and mittens to keep warm; and at length, owing to the mortar's freezing, they had to abandon their work till the 10th, when they were able to resume it.

1827, July 4. Snow fell this day at some places in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

1834. On the 15th of May, snow fell in this vicinity to the depth of two feet, and remained several days; cattle and other animals suffered greatly; and corn that had been planted in some instances rotted in the ground.

1835. December of this year and the January following were remarkably cold. For more than six weeks, the water did not drop from the eaves on the south side of buildings.

1843. March of this year was extremely cold—the coldest March for twenty-six years. At the close of the month, there was a great depth of snow in all the northern parts of the country, from Maine to Missouri; in some parts of Vermont, it was from five to seven feet deep on a level, and in some places in New York, there were said to be drifts forty feet deep! Hay was scarce, and many cattle and sheep died.

In August, sixteen inches of rain fell in Conn.—of this seven inches fell the 20th, 21st, and 22nd — and in New York city it was said that nine inches fell on the 21st.



Oct. 23. On this day there was a snow storm in all parts of New England and New York. About eight inches fell in Bath, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches on the Green Mountains. Some of it remained through Nov. so that sleighs run till the next spring. Potatoes, that had not been dug, were destroyed.

1844. The last week in Jan. was very cold; on the morning of the 26th, the thermometer, in various places in New England, fell to 34 and 36 degrees below zero, and at Montpelier, Vt., the mercury congealed.

1849. June and July of this year were remarkable dry in all parts of New England; many streams and springs dried up; grass and most other crops suffered greatly; but potatoes, which at the first of Aug. were no larger than robin's eggs, grew surprisingly and yielded a fair crop.

1850. The morning of Feb. 6th was intensely cold; in this town the mercury fell to 40 degrees below zero and congealed.

The winter of 1851 and 52 was a memorable one — 1st., *For the quantity of snow that fell*, being no less than eight feet and two inches; of this twenty inches fell in Nov., and the same amount in April. 2d, *For its great length*; sleighs commenced running Nov. 10th, and continued to run till near the middle of April, making twenty-two weeks of sleighing; during eighteen of which it was excellent. 3d, *For the severity of the cold*; Nov. 12th, the thermometer was two degrees below zero; in Dec. it was below zero eleven days; in Jan. fourteen days; in Feb. eight days; and in March, two days — in all thirty-six days! Twelve of these days it was eighteen or more degrees below, and once twenty-seven below. The average temperature of Dec. at sunrise was eight degrees; of Jan. seven degrees; of Feb. twelve degrees — being the coldest Dec. and Jan. for many years.





1854. Feb. was excessively cold; thermometer below zero fourteen days—on the 4th, twenty-six degrees below, and on the 5th, twenty-eight below; from Jan. 22d to Feb. 12th (twenty days in succession,) the average at sunrise was one and a half degree below zero. July and August of this year were very warm and dry—only one inch of rain fell in July, and five-twelfths of an inch in August. At the close of this month, very many of the streams and springs were dried up, and fires would run in the pastures; in some places farmers had to feed out hay and green corn to their cattle; corn, oats, potatoes, &c., were much injured. The Editor of the N. Y. Tribune estimated the loss to the country from the drouth to be not less than one hundred millions of dollars. During the autumn there were no soaking rains, so that the springs and streams remained low, and some of them entirely dry, through the fall and winter. A large number of the families in Bath village had to obtain water from the river, all the winter, both for domestic purposes and for their cattle—a thing unprecedented in the history of the town.

1855. Tuesday, Feb. 6th, and Wednesday morning, Feb. 7th, were intensely cold in all the northern parts of the country.

The thermometer at Bath, Tuesday morning, was twenty-two degrees below zero; at noon eighteen below; at nine in the evening twenty-two below; and at sunrise on Wednesday twenty-eight below. At noon on Tuesday, it was ten degrees lower than it had been in the middle of the day for upwards of twenty years, accompanied by a strong piercing wind from the northwest. On the morning of Wednesday, the thermometer at St. Johnsbury, Vt., was twenty-nine degrees below zero, at Northfield, thirty-five below; at Island Pond, thirty-nine below; at Gorham, N. H., thirty-seven





below ; at Keene, twenty-eight below ; at Bangor, Me., thirty-five below ; at Boston, nineteen below ; at Albany, twenty below ; at New York, six below ; at Philadelphia, four below ; and at Montreal, it was twenty-eight below.

Greatest cold.		Greatest heat.		Below zero.	Above 90°.
1850 Feb. 6	40°*	June 19	94°	20 days	4 days
1851 Jan. 31	25	June 30	95	27 "	7 "
1852 Jan. 16	29	July 9	98	28 "	16 "
1853 Jan. 27	14	June 16	95	16 "	7 "
1854 Jan. 29	35	July 20	95	36 "	8 "

\* Below zero.

Apple trees blossomed.		First frost in Autumn.	Rain.	Snow.
1850	June 4	Sept. 15	35½ in.	5 ft. 7 in.
1851	May 24	Sept. 15	31	4 4
1852	May 26	Sept. 14	27	6 3
1853	May 24	Sept. 12	37	4 0
1854	May 27	Sept. 16	24½	4 2

The writer, having kept a journal of the weather near twenty years, prior to 1850 in Woodstock, Ct., (a town bordering upon Mass., 22 miles south of Worcester,) and for the last five years in Bath, would present a few items indicating the difference of temperature between the two places. The observations were taken at sunrise, in the middle of the day, and at nine in the evening.

*Average temperature at Woodstock for 10 years from 1840 to 1850, and the same at Bath for 5 years from 1850 to 1855.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
At W.	26½°	28°	34°	45½°	57½°	66½
At B.	17½	21½	30	40½	54½	65
	8½	6½	4	5½	3.	1½



	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At W.	$71\frac{1}{2}$	$70\frac{3}{4}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{10}$	$39\frac{1}{11}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$
At B.	$69\frac{1}{2}$	66	$58\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{11}$	20
	<u><math>1\frac{4}{5}</math></u>	<u><math>4\frac{1}{4}</math></u>	<u><math>2\frac{5}{8}</math></u>	<u><math>1\frac{1}{10}</math></u>	<u><math>4\frac{1}{11}</math></u>	<u><math>9\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

Thus showing an average difference, for the winter months, of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; for the spring months,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; for the summer months,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  degrees; and for the autumn months,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees.

### THE DEATH AND CHARACTER OF REV. D. SUTHERLAND.

Death having removed this venerable man, just as the present work is prepared for the press, it is deemed proper to insert here the substance of an Obituary Notice of him, that has recently been published in one of our religious papers.

REV. DAVID SUTHERLAND died July 25, 1855, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, one month and six days. He was attacked severely with disease of the heart on the last day of June, and lingered in much suffering between three and four weeks.

His funeral was attended July 27th, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, a great concourse from this and the neighboring towns, among whom were several clergymen, assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had long venerated and loved. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. Boutelle, from Matt. 25 : 21. "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The following is an extract from the discourse :

The Rev. David Sutherland was born the 19th of June, 1777, at Edinburgh, Scotland. His childhood and youth



were spent in the place of his nativity. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office; at the age of sixteen became hopefully pious; and when nineteen years old entered a Theological Seminary and studied for the Christian ministry. Having pursued the usual course of study, he graduated the last week of the eighteenth century, and commenced his ministerial life the first Sabbath of the present century.

After laboring as a minister in Scotland for nearly three years, he received an invitation from a Scottish farmer in Barnet, Vt. to cross the Atlantic, and come and preach in his neighborhood. In compliance with this invitation, he left his native country, in the spring of 1803, and with his late beloved companion,\* came to the United States. Having preached in Bath several Sabbaths during 1804, he received a call to settle, in May 1805, which he accepted, and immediately removed from Barnet to this town. In October following, (as soon as the meeting-house was finished,) he was installed as the first pastor of the Church and minister of the town — just half a century ago.

Though he resigned the pastoral office in 1843, he did not

\* The late Mrs. Sutherland, whose maiden name was Anna Waters, was born in Scotland, Dec. 22, 1774. Gifted by nature with good talents, she acquired a superior education, and at the age of nineteen became a disciple of Christ. Her talents, her education, and devoted piety eminently fitted her for a prominent station and extensive usefulness in the Lord's vineyard. In April, 1803, she was united in marriage to Rev. D. Sutherland: and, after having been his worthy partner near half a century, died Feb. 3, 1852, aged seventy-seven years. She was the mother of seven children; one of whom died in infancy, another at the age of nineteen years; while two sons and three daughters are still living.

Mrs. S. was a rare woman; sustaining most worthily the relations of a wife, a mother, a friend, a neighbor, a member of society and of the Church of Christ. Her many lovely and excellent qualities greatly endeared her to her friends, caused her to be universally esteemed and beloved, and have sacredly embalmed her memory in many bosoms.





relinquish his ministerial labors, but continued to preach in different places, almost every Sabbath, up to 1854. And even during the last year, he preached more or less, every month. His last sermon was delivered only a few weeks since, fifty-five years and a half after he commenced his ministerial labors.

But his work is done ; his voice is silent in death. Few ministers have labored so long and preached so much ; few have possessed so vigorous a constitution, and enjoyed such almost uninterrupted health ; few have had so many attractive qualities, and been so universally respected, esteemed and beloved.

Of the character of our departed friend I can give only a brief and imperfect sketch. He possessed many private virtues which greatly endeared him to his friends, and caused those to love him most who knew him best. His natural disposition was amiable, and when refined by grace, rendered him peculiarly pleasant and lovely.

He had a kind and loving heart ; that charity which thinketh no evil, which hopeth all things, and which covereth a multitude of sins. Modesty and humility were prominent traits in his character, and shone forth brightly at all times. He cared little for the world or the things of the world. In his view, money seemed to have but a trifling value, only as a means of doing good.

He was greatly distinguished for his benevolence. His large heart was ever filled with kindness, good will and generosity. He pitied the poor, the unfortunate, and the suffering ; and often opened his hand and his purse for their relief. He was given to hospitality. His house like his heart was open to all ; while his friends and his ministerial brethren always received a hearty welcome.

He was also a sincere friend, full of affection and sympa-

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thy. He illustrated conspicuously the proverb, "a friend is born for adversity." His sympathy with those in trouble—with the sick, the suffering, the bereaved and the disconsolate, was heartfelt and active. It was this, that caused him to be so often sent for by the afflicted in all the neighboring towns, that he might preach funeral sermons and pour balm into sorrowing bosoms. During his ministry, he attended, as he supposed, not less than thirteen hundred funerals, at nearly every one of which he preached a sermon!

His social qualities were of a high order. Though far removed from levity, he was always cheerful, lively and attractive, in the social circle. He possessed unusual powers of conversation, while a rich fund of anecdotes gave additional interest to what he said. Always courteous, affable and gentlemanly, he rendered himself highly agreeable to all classes—to professional men and those engaged in the higher walks of life, as well as to others.

The excellences of our departed friend as a pastor, were manifold and great. The traits of character already alluded to, peculiarly fitted him for this department of ministerial labor. He was always active; and not confining himself to his study so much as many others, he literally "went about doing good." He visited much among his own people and in all the region round about, urging the claims of religion, in season and out of season, and from house to house. In the earlier part of his ministry more particularly, he performed a large amount of missionary service in numerous places in this section of country, that were then destitute of the regular ministrations of the gospel.

He was a man of prayer and devoted piety. He loved his closet and communion with God. He stated a few months since, when urging this duty upon others, "that for more than sixty years he had not omitted secret prayer for a single day."



His piety was seen in his family. There he enforced the claims of religion, both by precept and example. He commanded his children to keep the way of the Lord, and also restrained them from evil. And he has been comforted in his declining days, by seeing them all numbered with the disciples of Christ.

He also carried his piety into all the private duties and transactions of life — into all places and all companies. Though pleasant and cheerful, a Christian sobriety marked all his deportment. No evil communication proceeded out of his mouth. He practically said at all times, I am a servant of the Lord.

In the welfare of the young, he ever manifested a very deep interest. And in adapting himself to their capacities, feelings, and states of mind, he had a rare ability. Persons, who in childhood lived in neighboring towns, have told me that they always felt gratified when they saw Mr. Sutherland in the pulpit, for they expected to hear something that would interest children. And some of his happy and striking illustrations, uttered many years ago, they have never forgotten.

He was a pioneer in establishing Sabbath Schools, and in promoting the cause of temperance, in this region; and was there time, it would be pleasant to speak of his efforts in their behalf, and also of his interest in the great benevolent operations of the day; but I must forbear, and proceed to say a few things of him as a preacher.

He had a good personal appearance; a pleasant and well modulated voice; an unusual fluency of speech; and a delivery, easy, natural, graceful, and when in his prime, peculiarly earnest, animated and impressive. He had also a vigorous, discriminating, well-balanced and well-stored mind, a lively imagination, an uncommon memory, and intellect-





ual powers naturally superior. His sermons were distinguished for clearness, perspicuity, a lucid order and natural arrangement. They were always scriptural, practical, pungent; and, being extemporaneous and coming from a warm heart, were peculiarly attractive, solemn and effective.

Few men possessed such extemporaneous gifts. His thoughts seemed to flow spontaneously and without any effort. He was never at a loss for words; and yet had the happy faculty of selecting the very words best fitted to express the idea which he wished to convey. Having treasured up in his memory a large amount of facts and anecdotes, he was able at pleasure to draw from this storehouse, apt and striking illustrations. This gave a peculiar zest to his preaching, and contributed to his popularity.

He had, too, great skill in adapting himself to the occasion, and to special occasions. This was a very prominent trait, a peculiar felicity, and one of the elements of his great popularity when in his palmyest days. And this doubtless was one reason why he was so often sent for to speak on special occasions. Were he called to deliver an address on the Fourth of July or on Masonry; to preach at the funeral of the aged or the young, of those who had died by drowning or suicide, of a pauper or the President of a College; or were he selected to preach before the General Association, or the Legislature of the State, or to address ten thousand people assembled to witness the execution of a murderer—in all such cases he was equally appropriate, and acquitted himself perhaps equally well. He was extensively known in New England and the Middle States, and wherever he went he attracted attention and preached with much acceptance. I have reason to know that this was the case in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places.

Not only was he extensively popular as a preacher, but





what is more, he was useful. The great Lord of the vineyard blessed his labors to the conversion of many souls. Not less than six distinct revivals were enjoyed here under his ministry; some of them of much interest and power, and in one of them more than a hundred individuals united with the church. His ministerial brethren often enjoyed his assistance in times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. A clergyman in Massachusetts recently informed me, of the interest he awakened and the good he accomplished among the students of Dartmouth College, during a revival in that institution some thirty-five years ago. Often in his later years, has his heart been cheered by having entire strangers from different sections of the country, greet him most cordially, and assure him that they regarded him as their spiritual father. He has also done good with his pen. The number of articles which he has furnished for the religious press, over the well-known signature of D. S., is very great.

But his labors and his usefulness are now ended. Since the disease of which he died began to develope itself, he had felt that his life might terminate at any moment. For years he has been walking on the very verge of eternity. Consequently when death came, it found him ready and waiting. Though his sickness was protracted and painful, he was ever calm, patient, and resigned. He talked much, but not a murmuring word fell from his lips, while all he uttered was peculiarly Christian. He addressed words of deep interest to those who visited him, and sent dying messages to a large number of absent friends. His faith was firm and unwavering, his hope serene and joyful, without a single cloud of doubt to darken his sky.

He spent much time in prayer; and the day before his exit feeling that his departure was near, he raised his eyes towards heaven and said, "Father, I thank thee for clearness of in-



telleet, now when I am about to be ushered into the presence of the eternal God, the Lord Jesus Christ, the holy angels, and the spirits of the just made perfect ; I thank thee, that I know my acceptance with thee, through the merits of my adored Redeemer." A little before he was released from his sufferings, he was heard to say, " Why are thy chariot wheels so long in coming ? Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly ! " and " O, give me patience." His prayer was heard ; patience was given him ; and his Lord quickly came and granted him a happy release. For scarcely had he given utterance to these words, when without a struggle or a groan, he passed away from earth to heaven ; there to hear the blessed sentence, " Well done, thou good and faithful servant ; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And now " he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

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